Thursday, March 2, 1978
Phalguna 11, 1899 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 2, 1973/Phalguna 11, 1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming Mr. Horst Sindermann, President of the People's Chamber of the GDR and the hon. Members of the German Democratic Republic Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests. The other hon. Members of the delegation are:—

1. Madam Thea Hauschild
2. Mr. Josef Aberth
3. Madam Christine Wieynk.
4. Dr. Guenter Wiedemann
5. Prof. (Dr.) Karl-Heinz Hengst
6. Mr. Uwe Gajewski
7. Mr. Dieter Lehmann

The delegation arrived here yesterday morning. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a

happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to His Excellency Mr. Erich Honecker, Chairman of the Council of State, His Excellency Mr. Willi Steph, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, esteemed Parliament, Government and the people of the German Democratic Republic.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reorientation of Functioning of Employment Exchanges

*143. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM:

SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reorient the functioning of the employment exchanges so as to serve the crying needs of thousands of unemployed for easy registration and sincere placement efforts;

(b) the shortcomings noticed or reported to Government so far; and

(c) the particulars of time bound plan, if any, for streamlining the working?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). As indicated by me earlier in the House on 12th July, 1977 during the Demands for the Grants under the Ministry of Labour for the year 1977-78, complaints regarding delays, unfairness of submissions and malpractices have been made on the working

of employment exchanges. Government are anxious to improve the working of National Employment Service by making such changes as are necessary in order to serve the crucial needs of the country. For this purpose, Government has now appointed a Committee, with fairly wide terms of reference, to go into the whole question.

SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: By what time the Government is going to appoint the Committee? And how much time the Committee will take to suggest improvements in the management of Exchanges? Have Government taken steps on their own to effect improvements as delay makes matters worse?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The Committee has been appointed and we hope that the Committee will be able to complete its work and gives its report in three months' time. The Government is constantly making efforts to see that the working of the Empolyment Exchanges improves. But, as the hon. Member is perhaps, aware, it is not a matter for which the Central Government is entirely responsible. The responsibility for the administration of the employment exchanges vests in the State Governments. Subject to this limitation, we are doing everything that we can do in the meanwhile.

SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: The employment exchanges are run by the Central Government.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that the administration is run by the State Governments.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us as to what steps, if any, are being taken, to start with at least to have the urban unemployed people registered?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The registration is voluntary. There is no law today which compels every unemployed citizen to register himself. I do not think, at the moment, the Government is contemplating to have any law of this kind.

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि सुदूर देहातों में जो नौजवान हैं अनपढ़ और पढ़े हुए उन लोगों के लिए एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में आने के लिए और नाम दर्ज कराने के लिए कौन से उपाय किए गए हैं ? जो शहरों से सौ सौ और डेढ़ डेढ़ सौ मील की दूरी पर हैं, जो गरीब हैं, हरिजन हैं, भूमिहीन हैं जिनको कोई ज्ञान नहीं है, ऐसे लोगों के नाम दर्ज कराने के लिए सरकार कौनसी व्यवस्था करने जा रही है जो अभी तक नहीं हुई है ?

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा : अभी हिन्दुस्तान में 528 एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज हैं। यह साफ है कि जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा ग्रामीण जनता के लिए आज सुविधाएं कम हैं लेकिन हर गांव में या हर ब्लाक में एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज अगर खोलना है तो इस के लिये उपयुक्त योजना स्टेट सरकार की तरफ से आनी चाहिए। उस के लिए जिस मात्रा में धनराशि की जरूरत होगी वह क्या है इस के बारे में भी अभी तक किसी प्रकार का अन्दाजा नहीं बनाया गया।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : बेरोजगारों का नाम बेरोजगारी दफ्तर में दर्ज कराना एक बात है लेकिन मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि जब सरकार की ओर से और जनता पार्टी की ओर से यह घोषणा की गई थी कि रोजगार की सुविधा देने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन किया जाएगा तो सब की जड़ तो यही है। बेरोजगारों का नाम दर्ज कराना ही समस्या का समाधान नहीं है बल्कि उन बेरोजगारों को काम देना, बेरोजगारी भत्ता देना और संविधान में संशोधन कर के लोगों को रोजगार देने का अधिकार उस में सम्मिलित करना समस्या का समाधान है। सरकार ने

अब तक उस के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ? यह बुनियादी सवाल है ।

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा : मुख्य सवाल एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के बारे में है । माननीय सदस्य ने जो साल उठाये हैं सब अहम हैं, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है, लेकिन इस मुख्य सवाल से वे उठते नहीं हैं ।

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने मूल प्रश्नकर्त्ता के प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि यह प्रश्न राज्य सरकारों का है, सेंटर का नहीं है । अब आप ऐसा कह कर प्रश्नों से बचिए मत । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि देश में जितने रोजगार कार्यालय हैं उन में अब तक कितने लोगों ने अपने नाम रजिस्टर करवाए है, उन की संख्या कितनी है ?

दूसरे, स्कूल या कालेज से लड़के के पास हो कर निकलने के बाद तत्काल उसे रोजगार मिले क्या ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था आप करने जा रहे हैं और क्या यह बात सही है कि जिन के नाम रजिस्टर हुए हैं उन्हें महीनों और सालों चक्कर लगाना पड़ता है तब भी काम नहीं मिलता, तो क्या ऐसी कोई सीमा आप बनाएंगे कि इतने दिन तक कार्यालय में नाम दर्ज होने के बाद उसे तत्काल रोजगार दिया जायगा ?

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा : माननीय सदस्य से तो कोई नहीं बच सकता और न बचने की कोई कोशिश मैं कर रहा हूं । सदन स्वयं गणपूर्ति के बारे में उनसे नहीं कह सकता है तो फिर मैं कैसे कह सकता हूं ।

मैंने जो अर्ज किया वह यह था कि इन एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज का फाइनैंशियल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और डे टू डे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, दोनों ही राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी हैं । मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 528 employment exchanges for 600 million people.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: You have asked me to answer the question raised by Mr. Hukam Chand Kachwai and not an interjection by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu which is constant.

मैंने बताया था कि इसमें केन्द्र सरकार की जिम्मेदारी, नीति, प्रक्रिया और मानदण्ड क्या होने चाहिए इसके तय करने के बारे में और बाकी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का काम स्टेट्स का है । (व्यवधान)

कछवाय जी के सवाल के जवाब में मुझे एक बात और जोड़नी है कि इस समय हिन्दुस्तान में पूजीकृत लोगों की संख्या 109 लाख हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : नाम दर्ज कराने के इतने दिन के बाद रोजगार मिल जायेगा क्या ऐसी कोई नीति सरकार द्वारा बताने की बात है ?

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा : मैंने पहले ही जवाब दिया कि यह एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज का काम नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : फिर किसका काम है ? यह नीति का सवाल है । नाम दर्ज कराने के बाद लोग सालों चक्कर काटते हैं इसलिए सरकार आश्वासन दे कि नाम दर्ज कराने के इतने दिन के बाद काम मिलेगा ही ।

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot give an assurance on that.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Since the question refers to reorientation of the employment exchanges, has the Government considered the question of millions of unemployed agricultural labour? Now the empolyment exchanges generally deal with educated unemployed people and semi-skilled people. There are millions of agricultural labour who are unemployed

There are some tracts in the country where irrigation potential is created where there is need for labour. On the other hand, there are tracts where surplus labour is available. They move from one place to another and you leave them to their own fate. Would the Government consider to take this surplus labour from the place where there is no employment to the place where there is employment at times when seasonal conditions are favourable?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: My hon. friend knows it very well that as far as rural labour is concerned and labour and agricultural sector is concerned, they live in the rural areas and it is very difficult and a different proposition to deal with workers who live in diffused areas of that kind. The present system of employment exchanges—as the hon. Member himself has indicated in his question—deals with organised labour and opportunities that are available in urban areas for placement in industry and other kind of employment. Obviously, this does not deal with the kind of employment of agricultural labour in rural areas. It is a question of proposition whether a centralised mechanism can be created and expected to function efficiently for enrolling workers who are to work in different forms in different rural areas. Therefore, the whole question of providing oportunities for employment in rural areas will have to be tackled on a different basis and not through the existing employment exchanges.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: Under the present system, in the Employment Exchanges there is repetition of the same people on the registration; even though they have got the employment, they still keep the registration on. There are certain defects. At the same time Government has also taken the responsibility of seeing that, in ten years' time, full employment will be given. What steps does he contemplate to take to have the full information regarding the employment situation in the country through the Employment Exchanges?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Employment Exchanges, as I stated earlier register the names of those who go to the Employment Exchanges. I agree with the hon. Member that this does not give us the total picture of the number of unemployed persons in the country. There are many defects also in the registration. As the hon. Member said, it is quite likely that a person may register himself at more than one place, and it is also quite likely, it is quite clear that many who are unemployed are not registered. A survey has been conducted, and the result of the survey shows that nearly 65 per cent of those whose names appear on the live register are actually unemployed; about 27 per cent of those whose names appear on the register are employed but their names happen to continue to be on the register; about 7.3 per cent of those names that appear on the live register are the names of students and others who expect to qualify for employment.

As far as the second part of the question is concerned, about ending of destitution and providing of employment for all unemployed persons in this country, certainly efforts are being made and will be made in the course of these years to have a total survey which will enable us to formulate a policy which will lead to the elimination of unemployment.

श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के दफ्तरों में जो व्यक्ति बैठे हुए हैं, वे मनमानी करते हैं। जिस व्यक्ति को इन्टरव्यू में भेजना चाहते हैं, पैसा ले कर भेजते हैं और जिन को नहीं भेजना चाहते, उन के लिये ऐसी व्यवस्था करते हैं कि जिस रोज इन्टरव्यू होना होता है, उन को चिटठी इन्टरव्यू के बाद मिलती है?

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा : एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज की बुकिंग के बारे में हमारे पास कई प्रकार की शिकायतें आई हैं। इन को ठीक करने के लिये, इन के इन्तजाम को कैसे कामयाब बना सकते हैं, कैसे कार्यक्षम बना सकते हैं, इन बातों पर विचार करने और सिफारिशें पेश करने के लिये एक कमेटी को नियुक्ति की गई है।

श्री राम लाल राही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरे देश के अन्दर जो सेवा-योजना कार्यालय है, उन में शिक्षित और अशिक्षित दोनों के नाम दर्ज होते हैं, उनके भी नाम दर्ज होते हैं, जिनके परिवारों में रोजगार या धन्धे हैं और उनके भी नाम दर्ज होते हैं, जिनके परिवार में कोई रोजगार या धन्धा नहीं है। क्या आप कुछ इस तरह की व्यवस्था करेंगे कि ऐसे लोगों को प्रायोरिटी दी जाये, जिनके परिवारों में कोई रोजगार या धन्धा नहीं है। उनको सब से पहले प्रायोरिटी दे कर काम पर लगाया जाये ?

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा : आप का सवाल मूल प्रश्न में नहीं उठता है, फिर भी सरकार के सामने इस प्रकार की कई सिफारिशें और योजनायें आई हैं। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने ऐसी योजनाएं चलाई की हैं, लेकिन उन के तजुर्बे के आधार पर अभी तक केन्द्रीय स्तर पर किसी प्रकार की कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है और न इस वक्त इस के बारे में कोई योजना बनाना प्रोयोगिक होगा, ऐसा हम मानते हैं।

गुजरात में मलेरिया रोग

†

*144. **श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल :**
श्री अहमद एम० पटेल :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें यह दर्शाया गया हो कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974–75, 1975–76, 1976–77 और 1977–78 में आज तक गुजरात राज्य में जिलावार मलेरिया के रोगियों की संख्या कितनी रही ;

(ख) क्या गुजरात में मलेरिया के रोगियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है और यदि हां तो उसके क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) गुजरात में मलेरिया को पूर्णतः कब तक समाप्त किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) मलेरिया के रोगियों के आंकड़े केलेन्डर वर्ष-वार रखे जाते हैं। वर्ष 1975, 1976 तथा 1977 के दौरान गुजरात में मलेरिया के पोजीटिव रोगियों की संख्या का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। जनवरी-फरवरी 1978 के आंकड़े अभी तक राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ;

(ख) पिछले कुछ वर्षों से गुजरात में मलेरिया के रोगियों में निरन्तर वृद्धि होती रही है लेकिन अब तक प्राप्त हुए अन्तिम आंकड़ों के आधार पर वर्ष 1977 में वर्ष 1976 की तुलना में मलेरिया के रोगियों में 40 प्रतिशत की कमी बताई गई है।

(ग) यद्यपि राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य इस रोग को जड़ से ही समाप्त करना रहा है तथापि अप्रैल 1977 से चलाई गई संशोधित कार्य योजना के अन्तर्गत फिलहाल इस रोग की रोकथाम करने का विचार है। इसलिए गुजरात से इस रोग के उन्मूलन की कोई तारीख नहीं बताई जा सकती।

विवरण

वर्ष 1975, 1976 तथा 1977 के दौरान गुजरात में मलेरिया के रोगियों का जिले वार ब्यौरा ।

क्रम सं०	जिले का नाम	रोगियों की संख्या		
		1975	1976	1977 (अनन्तिम)
1.	अहमदाबाद	81315	135773	75818
2.	अमरेली	12712	12895	9440
3.	बांसकंठा	21884	59709	24934
4.	सुरेन्द्र नगर	31073	83074	34529
5.	बड़ोदा	85815	111760	102335
6.	भावनगर	34797	37307	28962
7.	भड़ुच	41735	93533	63966
8.	जूनागढ़	21692	25439	16440
9.	खेड़ा	75816	109839	65961
10.	कच्छ	38657	64039	38129
11.	मेहसाना	28059	67165	28713
12.	गांधी नगर	2291	3579	3295
13.	पंच महल	117178	160986	66951
14.	राजकोट	44633	65687	40535
15.	जामनगर	24343	68859	39086
16.	साबरकंठा	17675	29645	21409
17.	सूरत सिंह	83538	65090	44033
18.	वलसर	32452	17450	13091
19.	डांग	3515	2199	2591
	योग	799180	1214028	720218

नोट : वर्ष 1977 के आंकड़े अस्थायी हैं और महामारी विज्ञान की रिपोर्टों पर आधारित हैं ।

श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने विवरण में बताया है कि 1975 में गुजरात में 7,99,180 मलेरिया के रोगी थे, 1976 में 12,14,028 और 1977 में 7,20,218 रोगी थे। लेकिन आपने गुजरात में मलेरिया रोग को पूर्णत: उन्मूलन करने का कोई स्पष्ट साल या वर्ष का उल्लेख नहीं किया है। इस का कारण क्या है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि गुजरात में मलेरिया रोग को कब तक पूर्णत: उन्मूलन किया जाएगा?

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन् मैंने पहले ही यह कह दिया है कि गुजरात से मलेरिया रोग पूर्णरूपेण उन्मूलित कब तक हो जाएगा, इसका ठीक उत्तर अभी प्राप्त नहीं है और इसलिए यह अभी नहीं बताया जा सकता है।

श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कारण है?

श्री राज नारायण : जितनी दूर तक यह देश श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की शक्ति का उन्मूलन करेगा उतनी दूर तक मलेरिया का उन्मूलन होगा।

श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : आप ने भाग (ग) में यह कहा है कि यद्यपि राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य इस रोग को जड़ से ही समाप्त करना रहा है तथापि अप्रैल, 1977 से चलाई गई संशोधित कार्य योजना के अन्तर्गत फिलहाल इस रोग की रोकथाम करने का विचार है। इस संशोधित कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है और गुजरात में एक साल में कितना खर्च किया जाता है?

श्री राज नारायण : सदन जरा शान्त रहे। मैं निवेदन कर दूं कि कोई भी ऐसा प्रश्न नहीं होगा जिस का उत्तर मैं यथाशक्ति न दूं। मैं हर प्रश्न का उत्तर देने की कोशिश करूंगा। मैं सदन को यह बता दूं कि 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से हमने राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए संशोधित कार्य योजना चलाई है। इस योजना के अधीन राज्य को कीटनाशी और मलेरिया-रोधी दवाईयां पर्याप्त मात्रा में दी गई। इस बात का भी सुनिश्चय किया गया कि आने वाले मलेरिया के मौसम के लिए कीटनाशी और मलेरिया-रोधी दवाईयां प्रर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध होंगी। 1978 की जरूरतों के लिए राज्य के पास बचा निम्नलिखित स्टाक है :

	जितनी जरूरत है	जितना स्टाक है
डी०डी० टी०	50 मी० टन	117.66 मी० टन
बी० एच० सी०	3146 मी० टन	2282.92 मी० टन

मालाथियन 25 प्रतिशत.. (**व्यवधान**) 1545 टन की अतिरिक्त मात्रा राज्य के लिए नियत कर दी गई है और इसकी पूर्ति शीघ्र कर दी जाएगी। (**व्यवधान**)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will you kindly ask the Minister to place it on the table of the House (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You may please place it on the Table of the House.

श्री राज नारायण : रोगियों को लार्वा-रोधी औषधियां आसानी से उपलब्ध करने और बीमारी की अवधि कम करने और मलेरिया से होने वाली मौतों को समाप्त करने के लिए राज्य में 19,848 औषधि वितरण केन्द्र और 12,256 बुखार उपचार डिपो स्थापित कर दिए गए हैं। 1978 के दौरान और अधिक ऐसे केन्द्र स्थापित किए जायेंगे।

श्री अहमद एम० पटेल : अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि 1977 में 40 परसेंट मलेरिया कम हुआ । क्या मंत्री जी सदन को यह आश्वासन देंगे कि अगले डेढ़ साल में यह पूरी तरह से कन्ट्रोल कर दिया जाएगा ?

श्री राज नारायण : जैसा मैंने अभी बताया हमारी नीति यह है कि मलेरिया को कन्ट्रोल करें, इसके प्रसार को बढ़ने न दें और इससे जो रोग होता है वह न होने दें । लेकिन यह पूर्ण-रूपेण कब तक हो जाएगा यह हम नहीं बता सकते है ।

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: As we know, the open drainage is a breeding ground for mosquitoes which are responsible for spreading malaria. In this connection, did the Ministry of Health approach the LIC and other financial institutions to grant loans liberally to the State Governments or the municipalities or the municipal corporations to enable them to have underground drainages? I know that the Jamanagar municipality had applied to LIC for loan for this purpose, but they have not been granted. What are you going to do to render such help for underground drainages, particularly in Gujarat?

श्री राज नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सम्मानित सदस्य का सुझाव सुना है और जो कुछ संम्भव हो सकेगा, केन्द्र के द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को सहायता दी जाएगी । मगर परेशानी यह है कि हम राज्य सरकारों को कहते है कि और लो और इस ढंग से काम करो मगर राज्य सरकारें करती नहीं है ।

श्री सोमजीभाई डामोर : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि सरकार की नीति मलेरिया को नाबूद करने की है और इसके बारे में वे मेजर्स ले रहे हैं जिससे कि यह कंट्रोल हो सके । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वे क्या मेजर्स ले रहे हैं ?

श्री राज नारायण : इस मामले में राज्य/संघ क्षेत्र सरकारों द्वारा 1-4-77 से कार्य की एक संशोधित योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है । यद्यपि इस योजना का अंतिम उद्देश्य इस रोग का उन्मूलन करना है, फिलहाल इसकी रोकथाम करने का विचार है । निम्नलिखित राज्यों को छोड़ कर सभी राज्यों ने संशोधित योजना को स्वीकार कर लिया है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश ....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Please confine your reply to Gujarat. Please do not widen the scope.

श्री राज नारायण : सब पूछा है । उत्तर प्रदेश ने भी कल शाम उसको स्वीकार कर लिया है .....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : महाराष्ट्र का भी बताएं, तमिलनाडु का भी बताएं सब का बताएं ।

श्री राज नारायण : मैं जानता था कि जानना चाहेंगे और पूछेंगे । आधा मिनट में हो जाएगा । उत्तर प्रदेश ने भी स्वीकार कर लिया है कल शाम । मणिपुर मेघालय आदि ने आंशिक रूप में स्वीकार किया है । इस मामले में स्वीकृति प्रदान करने के लिए इन राज्यों से जिन्होंने स्वीकृति नहीं दी है लिखा-पढ़ी की जा रही है । संशोधित कार्य योजना के वर्तमान उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं :

1 मलेरिया के कारण होने वाली मोतों को रोकना

2 औद्योगिक और हरित क्रान्ति को बनाए रखना

3 प्राप्त की गई उपलब्धियों को बनाए रखना

राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम की वर्तमान यूनिट का जिले की भौगोलिक सीमा के अनुरूप पुनर्गठन किया गया है ।

पहले जिलों के मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारियों को इस कार्यक्रम में शामिल नहीं किया गया था लेकिन इन यूनिटों का पुनर्गठन हो जाने के कारण उन्हें जिले में इस कार्यक्रम के लिए मुख्य रूप से जिम्मेदार बनाया गया है।

राज्यों को विभिन्न कीटनाशी दवाइयां (डी०डी०टी०) बी०एच०सी० (मेलाशियान) की अधिक मात्रा सप्लाई की गई है / की जा रही है। जहां रोग वाहकों पर डी०डी०टी० का कोई असर नहीं होता उन यूनिटों/जिलों को वैकल्पिक कीटनाशक दवाइयां भी उपलब्ध की जा रही हैं।

उन सभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जहां प्रति हजार जन संख्या के पीछे दो या इससे अधिक रोगी हैं, कीटनाशी दवाइयों का छिड़काव किया गया है।

राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र की सरकारों को मलेरिया रोधी दवाइयां पर्याप्त मात्रा में सप्लाई की गई हैं / की जा रही हैं। औषधियां आसानी से उपलब्ध करने के लिए औषधि वितरण केन्द्रों/ज्वर उपचार केन्द्रों की स्थापना कर दी गई है। जिन क्षेत्रों में परिजीवियों पर क्लोरोक्विन का कोई असर नहीं हुआ वहां पर कुनीन जैसी वैकल्पिक मलेरिया रोधी दवाई सप्लाई की गई है।

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a speech every time. You may lay it if it is a long reply.

श्री राज नारायण : मैं इसको सदन पटल पर रख दूंगा। माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते थे कि पहली अप्रैल से हमने नई योजना क्या चलाई है। उसके बारे में हमने बता . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने उत्तर दे दिया है।

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : गुजरात में कई भाग ऐसे हैं जहां गांव के गांव मलेरिया से ग्रस्त होते हैं। जिन गांवों में पीने के पानी की सुविधा नहीं है वहां गन्दा पानी पिया जाता है। जो गांव पूरे के पूरे मलेरिया से ग्रस्त हैं उनके लिए क्या कोई स्पेशल योजना बनाई जाएगी और अगर कम डी डी टी का छिड़काव किया जाता है और वह अशुद्ध होती है तो पूरा और शुद्ध डी डी टी का छिड़काव करने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी और क्या इस चीज़ की जांच की जाएगी ?

श्री राज नारायण : हमारी भी मुसीबत है। हमारे जो वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं उन से हमने निवेदन किया है, कई बार पत्र लिखे हैं कि पीने का पानी वास्तव में स्वास्थ्य विभाग के पास रहना चाहिये। दुनिया के अन्य हिस्सों में है। हमारे देश में कई राज्यों में है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से 1969 से जब से कांग्रेस टूटी यह सही दूसरी जगह चला गया। अब हमारे पास वह विभाग नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.—Shri Samar Mukherjee.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister has said something which is not a fact. In his answer he has tried to discredit the State Government of Gujarat saying that the State Government is not responding, whereas the situation is totally different. Moreover, the incidence of Malaria is very high in Ahmedabad.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 145. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Mavalangar, I have called Q No. 145. (*Interruptions*)

श्री राज नारायण : मान्यवर, मैंने गुजरात सरकार के बारे में नहीं कहा, माननीय सदस्य ने सम्भवत: गलत सुना है। गुजरात सरकार ने हमारे निर्देशों का पालन किया है। जिन राज्यों के बारे में मैंने पढ़ा उसके बारे में कहा कि कुछ राज्यों ने हमारी योजना को पूर्णत: माना और कल शाम आते आते अधिकांश ने मान लिया है।

Staff for opening 50,000 more Post Offices

*145. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is proposing to open 50,000 more post offices in the villages;

(b) if so, the number of posts of postmen, Class-IV, post masters etc. which will be required; and

(c) whether the posts so created would be regular or extra departmental?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. It is planned to open 3100 new post offices and to provide Postal counter facilities to 50,000 villages through mobile post offices during the current financial year.

(b) and (c). The post offices being opened are Extra Departmental Branch post offices and are manned by Extra Departmental Agents. Upto 31-1-78, 2030 Extra Departmental Branch post offices have been opened and about 3000 posts of Extra Departmental Branch Postmasters and other Extra Departmental Agents have been created.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Is the Minister aware of the fact that the existing branch offices are being converted into mobile offices in the name of serving the rural poor and the employees holding permanent jobs are being converted into temporary hands? Are you aware of this fact?

SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI: Yes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: How many such post offices have been converted into mobile offices and what is the fate of the employees? Are those who were the employees of the Branch Offices now being turned into employees of the Mobile Offices?

SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI: Some Branch Post Offices are being converted into Mobile Post Offices, but not all.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the position of the empolyees? Are the permanent employees going to be temporary employees?

SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI: Extra Departmental Agents are given allowance only

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: For a long time employees organisations are demanding absorption of Extra Departmental Agents as permanent staff and the Supreme Court on 22-4-1977 delivered its judgment in which they ruled that Extra Departmental Agents are holders of the civil posts in the Government and as such are entitled to safeguard and protection available to Government servants under the provision of Article 311(2)(c).

The Minister also received deputations from the Federations several times and gave an assurance. Under these circumstances may I know from the Minister, will these Extra Departmental Agents who are several thousands in number be absorbed as a regular staff?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA): So far as their employment is concerned, they are part time workers. They are not full time workers because there is no full time work for them. As soon as full time work is available, the Post Office is upgraded and regular employees are employed there.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I have read the judgment of the Supreme Court. After the Supreme Court Judgment, what action is the Government going to take to honour the judgment of the Supreme Court?

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA: This is only after the Supreme Court Judgment.

डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री बतायेंगे कि 31-8-78 तक जो 2030 पोस्ट आफिस खुले और उनमें करीब 3,000 पोस्टें क्रिएट की गई और उन पोस्टों पर जो पार्ट-टाइमर को लेते हैं तो क्या उनमें ऐसे लोगों को भी नियुक्त किया है जो कहीं शिक्षक हैं या सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं ? क्या ऐसा करने से उनकी कार्यक्षमता पर असर नहीं पड़ता है ?

क्या उनकी नियुक्ति करने का कोई माप-दण्ड बनाया गया है या वहां के अधिकारी स्वेच्छाचारिता से इन पोस्टों पर भर्ती करते हैं । क्या इसके लिये आपके सामने विधान है ?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय इस मामले में जहां तक ब्रांच पोस्ट मास्टर, खास तौर पर डिपार्टमेंटल का ताल्लुक है, वहां अभी जो शिक्षक काम कर रहे हैं, यह स्थान उनको न देकर, वहां के लोकल आदमी हम एम्पलाय करेंगे, ऐसी हमारी योजना है । जो शिक्षक पार्ट-टाइमर काम करते हैं, उनको निकालकर हम लोकल आदमियों को अधिक प्रैफरेंस देंगे ।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I have received representation from the casual extra-departmental workers of the postal department numbering a few lakhs from Tamil Nadu for converting them into permanent employees. They have into permanent employees. They have been working only as casual labourers for a long time. I want to know clearly from the hon. Minister about one point. There are nearly 60 lakhs of people who are working throughout India whose services range from 2 to 10 years. Representations have been made by them that they have been working for a long time on a temporary basis and that they should be made permanent. But they are working as temporary servants only. Have any steps been taken by the Government to convert them as permanent employees of the Government?

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA: So far as these persons are concerned they are permanently working there but they are part-time workers. They are not casual workers. They are permanently working there but they are part-time workers and so they cannot be made as regular employees.

SHRI SARAT KAR: The hon. Minister said that they are part-time workers. But, unfortunately, they get only Rs. 50 a month; they are getting less than a daily labourer though they are working just like postal peons of permanent post offices. If not making them permanent, will the Minister at least enhance their allowances?

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA: We are thinking about that.

Bonded Labourers

*146. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any fresh attempt to assess the number of bonded labourers still existing in the country to free them and to provide them with alternative sources of livelihood; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what is the latest number of bonded labourers freed and provided alternative jobs in each State/Union territory?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सारंग साय) : (क) और (ख). विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

पता लगाए गए, मुक्त कराये गए और पुनः बसाये गये बन्धित श्रमिकों की स्थिति के बारे में आवधिक पुनरीक्षा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के आधार पर की जाती है, जो बन्धित श्रम पद्धति (उत्सादन) अधिनियम, 1976 के कार्यान्वयन के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं। 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 की स्थिति के अनुसार प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में पता लगाए गए, मुक्त कराये गए तथा पुनः बसाए गए बन्धित श्रमिकों की संख्या के बारे में नवीनतम उपलब्ध सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

क्रमांक	राज्य/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र	बंधित श्रमिकों की कुल संख्या (31-12-77 की स्थिति के अनुसार)		
		पता लगाए गए	मुक्त कराए गए	पुनः बसाए गए
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	4,148	4,148	3,002
2.	बिहार	2,562	2,301	613
3.	गुजरात	42	42	42
4.	कर्नाटक	64,042	64,042	6,876
5.	उड़ीसा	627	316	312
6.	मध्य प्रदेश	1,612	1,506	33
7.	केरल	900	900	186
8.	राजस्थान	6,000	5,580	2,496
9.	तमिलनाडु	2,882	2,882	2,363
10.	उत्तर प्रदेश	19,242	19,242	12,805
11.	मिजोरम	3	3	—
	जोड़	1,02,060	1,00,962	28,728

मुक्त कराए गए बंधित श्रमिकों को सरकारी विभागीय परियोजनाओं में उपयुक्त रोजगार देकर, कृषि के लिए भूमि और मकानों के लिए स्थान आवंटित कर के, दूध देने वाले पशुओं, भेड़ों, बढ़ईगीरी के औजारों को खरीद के लिए ऋण देकर पुनः बसाया जा रहा है। मुक्त कराए गए बंधित श्रमिकों के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा व होस्टल में निःशुल्क रहने की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था भी की गई है। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने इस प्रकार के श्रमिकों को कृषि पर आधारित तथा गैर-कृषि व्यवसायों में उनके पुनर्वास के लिए रियायती दर पर ऋण भी दिए हैं। कलक्टरों को यह निर्देश भी दिए गए हैं कि वे मुक्त कराये गये बंधित श्रमिकों को चालू योजनाओं तथा कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत पुनः बसायें। इनमें भूमि संरक्षण, सिंचाई, कार्य, आदिम-जाति और हरिजन कल्याण कार्यक्रम भी शामिल हैं।

बंधित श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास की स्थिति की समीक्षा हाल ही में की गई और मुक्त कराये गए बंधित श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास की गति को तेज करने के लिए :

(1) राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों को हाल ही में यह कहा गया है कि वे ग्राम-विकास की अपनी सभी स्कीमों में बन्धित श्रमिकों का पता लगाने, उन्हें मुक्त कराने तथा पुनः बसाने के लिये विशिष्ट व्यवस्थायें करें;

(2) संबंधित केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों से भी यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे विकास के लिए ब्लाकों का चयन करते समय उन ब्लाकों को प्राथमिकता दें जहां पर बंधित श्रमिकों का पता लगा है या जिनमें इस प्रथा के विद्यमान होने की जानकारी है तथा बंधित श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास को उन ब्लाकों की विकास योजनाओं का एक अंग बनाएं ;

(3) योजना आयोग ने श्रम मंत्रालय को वार्षिक योजना 1978-79 के लिए एक करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की मंजूरी दी है ताकि वह राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को ऐसे मामलों में वित्तीय सहायता दे सकें जहां उन्हें अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में बन्धित श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास की देखभाल के लिए वर्तमान चालू योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध साधन अपर्याप्त हैं ।

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: The first part of my question has not been answered. I asked whether Government have made any fresh attempt to assess the number of bonded labourers still existing in the country. That has not been answered though in the statement the number of bonded labourers identified has been given. I want to know whether the Government have at least made a rough estimate as to the number of bonded labourers in the country.

Secondly, what is the machinery for identifying the bonded labourers because, according to the statement, only about one lakh bonded labourers have so far been identified? According to my information millions of bonded labourers are existing in our country. Therefore, this identification had been rather very slow—rather insignificant.

What is the machinery for specially undertaking this job of identifying the bonded labourers?

MR. SPEAKER: You have put two questions. You will have another supplementary. Otherwise, he will not be able to answer.

श्री लारंग साय : माननीय सदस्य का अन्दाजा है कि यह आंकड़े सही नहीं हैं, इससे मैं भी सहमत हूं । कहीं कहीं पर, जैसे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में, बाद में फिर और संख्या बढ़ी है, इसलिए निश्चित कहा जा सकता है कि यह नहीं हो सकते हैं, लेकिन जहां तक राज्य सरकारों से जो सूचना हमें मिलती है, उसके आधार पर कुछ राज्यों में तो उनका कहना है कि बिल्कुल हमारे यहां बंधुआ मजदूर नहीं हैं । जो थे उनको भी समाप्त कर दिया ।

कुछ राज्यों में जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, गोवा में फिर से सर्वे हो रहा है । 32वां नेशनल सैंपल सर्वे 79 में खत्म होगा, उसमें भी हमने कहा है कि आप इन बंधुवा मजदूरों को देखें । उससे भी हमको एक संकेत मिलेगा और जहां जहां भी हमको सूचना मिलेगी, हम फिर से जांच करवाने के लिये देखेंगे ।

माननीय सदस्य का एक प्रश्न और था कि इन बंधुवा मजदूरों को जानने के लिये क्या आधार रखा है ? इसके लिये मेरा

विवेचन यह है कि हरेक अनुभागीय स्तर तक एक कमेटी है, विजिलेंस कमेटी है, जिसमें कलैक्टर भी है, उसका प्रतिनिधि भी है और प्रशासकीय लोग भी हैं, जो यह तय करते हैं कि कौन सा बंधुआ मजदूर है । इस बात से वह शासन को सूचित करते हैं ।

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a large number of bonded labourers are known to exist in the States of Bihar, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh and the number identified so far in Bihar is only 2,552, 1,676 only in Madhya Pradesh and 19,242 only in U.P. Therefore, what the hon. Minister said is that there is a vigilance committee to identify them. I presume that there s no such machinery and this vigilance committee are not functioning at all. Otherwise, how is it that in these States where a large number of bonded labourers exists, only a very insignificant number has been identified. My other question is: the number of freed bonded labourers is about a lakh; the number rehabilitated so far is only 28,702 which is less than 27 per cent. So, rehabilitation is also very very unsatisfactory.

In view of this fact, whether the Government intend to set up any special machinery to rehabilitate the freed bonded labourers?

श्री लारंग साय : जहां तक मशीनरी का प्रश्न है, उस कमेटी में शासन का एक प्रतिनिधि है और प्रशासकीय लोग भी हैं । इसके अलावा तीसरा कोई और आदमी आये, ऐसा मैं जरूरी नहीं समझता हूं । अनुविभागीय स्तर पर अगर शासन के लोग कुछ छिपाने का प्रयास करेंगे तो प्रशासकीय लोग उसे सामने लायेंगे । इसलिये इसमें कुछ छिपाने की गुंजाइश नहीं है ।

जहां तक सदस्य का यह सवाल है कि सही दिशा में बंधुआ मजदूरों के लिये कौन सा कदम उठाया है, सन् 1976 में जब से कानून इस बारे में बना तब से कम काम हुआ है, ऐसा माननीय सदस्य का अन्दाजा है । योजना में अभी एक करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है और हम इसी 13 मार्च को एक मीटिंग राज्यों की बुलाने जा रहे हैं जिसमें यह गाइड लाइन तय करेंगे कि उनको किस तरह से जल्दी बसा सकें । जो राज्य जितनी उत्सुकता से काम करेगा उस को हम उतना ही और बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास करेंगे ।

श्री युवराज : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि 24 अक्तूबर, 1975 को एक आर्डिनेन्स बना था और फिर छः महीने के भीतर वह कानून बना, इसके बाद जो बंधुआ मजदूर आइडेंटिफाई किए गए और जिन साहूकारों ने कानून का उल्लंघन किया उनको क्या समरी ट्रायल करके सजा दी गई ?

श्री लारंग साय : जी हां श्रीमान् । जिन लोगों ने निश्चित रूप से कानून का उल्लंघन किया था उनको सजा दी गई है ।

श्री युवराज : मैं कोई दूसरी बात नहीं पूछना चाहता हूं, यही जानना चाहता हूं कि जो ब्यौरा उन्होंने दिया है उसमें कहीं नहीं बतलाया गया कि किस राज्य में कितने साहूकारों को सजा दी गई है । इसकी सजा तीन वर्षों की है और दो हजार रुपया जुर्माना है । क्या इस प्रकार के कानून के सही इम्पलीमेंटेशन से ही जो बंधुआ मजदूर रखने की बर्बर प्रथा है वह घटेगी ?

श्री लारंग साय : इसके बारे में अलग से सवाल भेजेंगे तो बता देंगे ।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Whether the Government is aware of the workshop on bonded labour organised by the National Labour Institute recently. If so, what were their recommendations and what steps have been taken by the Government to implement those recommendations?

श्री सारंग साय: उस बैठक में माननीय मंत्री जी भी स्वयं उपस्थित थ .....

MR. SPEAKER: You may reply yourself.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, there was a workshop of the kind that the hon'ble Member has referred to conducted by the National Labour Institute along with the Gandhi Peace Foundation. Papers on bonded labour as well as the administrative personnel who have the responsibility for implementing the law in this regard were presented at this seminar. Discussion took place on the entire gamut of this question including identification, emancipation and rehabilitation.

Sir, I would like to add that in the case of identification the problem is real. Unless a special effort is made to identify it will not be possible to ensure that those who are in the state of bonded labour can be emancipated or rehabilitated. The difficulty in this regard has been that inspite of the machinery to which my hon'ble colleague has referred there have been lacunae in identifying the bonded labour. We did consider the question as to what machinery and what steps can we take on a nation-wide scale. I would like to say for the information of the House that the 32nd round of the Sample Survey is expected to give special attention to this question. After all in a matter of this kind unless an exercise on the lines of census is undertaken it will not be possible to have reliable information with regard to this matter. Therefore, it is expected that the 32nd round of the Sample Survey which will be completed by next year will give us full information in regard to this.

Netaji's Birthday Celebrations in Foreign Countries

*147. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Missions in foreign countries observed birthday of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose;

(b) if so, names of the Indian Missions which observed Netaji's birthday and the nature of the functions held;

(c) whether some of the foreign Ambassadors or High Commissioners participated in such function; and

(d) if so, facts thereabout?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री इन्द्र कुमार गुजराल): (क) और (ख). बर्मा, मलेशिया तथा थाइलैंड स्थित हमारे मिशनों के मिशन-प्रमुख तथा अन्य अधिकारियों ने नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जन्म-दिवस के अवसर पर उन देशों के स्थानीय संगठनों द्वारा आयोजित समारोहों में भाग लिया।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) मलेशिया में पाकिस्तान के राजदूत ने मलेशिया में आयोजित समारोह में भाग लिया।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I have put a simple question. The answer though it looks simple, is not that simple. Why I am telling you this is that there is a certain Protocol standing in the way of celebrating Netaji's birthday. But some birthday celebrations are being observed by our foreign Missions. In this connection, I have written to the Missions

and I have got the reply from them stating that some protocol is standing in the way of observing the birthday function by our Missions abroad. It has been pointed out that the clearance is required from the Home Ministry. I wrote to the Home Minister on this point and the Home Minister very promptly replied to me saying that there could be no question of standing in the way of observing the birthday of Netaji by our foreign Missions. So my apprehension is correct. The reply says "participated in functions arranged...." There is no question of participated..

My question is: whether our Foreign Missions directly organised and observed the birthday of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose? I want to know who are the persons for whom the birthdays are being observed by our Foreign Missions. Whether any protocol is standing in the way of observing Netaji's birthday by our Foreign Missions and whether at the moment Netaji's birthday is being observed every year in Foreign Missions? These are my questions.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi is officially observed. But by custom, over a long period of years, the Missions were instructed to celebrate Children's Day on 14th November coinciding with Pandit Nehru's birthday and now we have issued instructions that Netaji's birthday should also be celebrated. Sir, I would like to point out that it will not be paying a tribute to the sacred memory of Netaji.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Not memory....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I stand corrected, Sir. The birthday celebration should not be confined only to the premises of the Missions. There should be a public function of Indians living abroad and foreigners if they are willing to participate.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I agree with you, but it should be a public function.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is what we are trying to do and we hope to succeed.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I quite agree with the hon. Minister. But my apprehension is that there is some protocol who is standing in the way of Netaji's birthday celebration. And it is a fact. Sir, my second supplementary is that as per the commitment made by the Hon'ble Foreign Minister in the last budget debate, whether any action has been taken to collect the materials connected with the life and activities of Netaji in the foreign countries for the last 30 years? Whether any material has been collected for the last 30 years? Whether any attempt has been made to collect materials? Netaji is one of the greatest revolutionaries who founded the revolutionary army. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any attempts are made or will be made immediately to set up a Cell so that those materials can be obtained from different countries, from the archivee, connected with the life and activities of Netaji.

MR. SPEAKER: Probably he may require notice but if he can answer, he may answer.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Some material is available abroad regarding the activities of Netaji. We expect some material from GDR also, the other part of Germany. We have instructed our missions in South Asia and Southeast Asia to help the agencies which are interested in collecting such material and if necessary the Council for cultural relations will be directed to do the same here.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Deployment of Indian Labourers for cleaning by U.S. Company

*148. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a U.S. Company has deployed 2000 labourers from India for cleaning purposes for the city of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether the prior permission of the Government of India was taken; and

(d) if so, on what conditions permission was given?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENARY AFFAITRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). The Government have given permission in four batches to an Indian firm M/s. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. Ltd., Bombay for recruitment and deployment of 2,156 Indian workers of different categories including Warehousemen Supervisor, Shipping Clerks, Fork-lift Drivers, Hi-Lift Operators, Motor Mechanics, Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Tyre Service Mechanics, Air-conditioning Mechanics, Drivers, Accounting Staff, Technicians, Nurses, Barbers, Cooks, Unskilled/helpers, etc. on behalf of M/s. Waste Management—Saudi Pritchard Joint Venture, an American Company in connection with their project in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

(d) The permission for deployment was granted after verifying that the terms and conditions of employment are reasonable/comprehensive to protect the interest of our workers in Saudi Arabia and the salaries with free food and free accommodation offered to the workers are adequate. A copy of the employment contract containing terms and conditions of employment of the workers is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1676/78].

Enhancement of price of Manganese supplied to Bokaro and Durgapur Steel Plants

*149. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the first week of July, 1977, prices of manganese to be supplied to Bokaro and Durgapur Steel Plants have been enhanced by Rs. 20 per tonne with retrospective effect from 1st April, 1977;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) why this price enhancement; and

(d) whether it is a fact that 3/4 private sector manganese Mine owners are the main beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The increase is Rs. 1.20 per tonne, not Rs. 20 per tonne.

(b) and (c). Supplies of low grade manganese ore to the steel plants at Bokaro, Durgapur and Rourkela are co-ordinated through the MMTC. The earlier price settlement was valid for a period of 5 years upto 31st March 1977. The base price under this agreement prior to 1st April 1977 was Rs. 49.80 per tonne. On expiry of the previous agreement tri-partite negotiations were taken up in April, 1977 by MMTC/Steel plants for a new 5 years agreement with manganese ore suppliers. A Committee of experts from H.S.L., MMTC, SAIL and the Eastern Zone Mine Owners Association examined the claims relating to

increases in cost of production, in detail. Based on their recommendations a new 5 year agreement with a base price of Rs. 62 per tonne for supplies of low grade manganese ore effective from 1st April 1977, was finally negotiated on 15th July 1977.

(d) Out of a total of about 22 mine owners who supplied low grade manganese ore to the steel plants at Rourkela, Bokaro and Durgapur during the last two years, the bulk o fthe supplies were made by about 10 parties, as indicated in Table below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Supplier	Quantities supplied to steel plants in:- 1975-76 (tonnes)	1976-77 (tonnes)
1.	Orissa Mineral Development Corporation (Government Management)	74488	49668
2.	Orissa Mining Corporation (Government of Orissa Undertaking)	11619	75651
3.	M/s. Rungta Sons	102410	90404
4.	M/s. Singhbhum Mining Development Corporation Ltd.	38603	48956
5.	M/s. S. Lal and Co.	7036	11028
6.	M/s. Aryan Mining and Trading Corporation	21407	18281
7.	M/s. K. L. Thacker	662	5915
8.	M/s. Orissa Manganese Minerals Co.		46148
9.	M/s. G. C. Jain	3764	7993
10.	M/s. H. G. Pandya	..	1877
	12 other mine owners	4548	5510
	TOTAL	2,64,537	3,61,371

Amendment of Industrial Relations Act

*151. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Industrial Relations Act; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed amendments and by what time the bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The present laws dealing with Industrial Relations are the Industrial Disputes Act, the Trade Unions Act and the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act. Government propose to introduce in the current session a Comprehensive Law on Industrial Relations. The details in this regard are being worked out.

Strikes and Lock-outs and use of Conciliation Machinery to avert them

*152. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of strikes and lock-outs that took place during the last ten months (ending January 1978) in the public sector and private sector, separately and the loss of man-days involved and what is the comparative figures for the corresponding period of the last two years;

(b) in how many cases the conciliation and adjudication machinery was made use of before declaration of strike or lock out; and

(c) in how many cases did this machinery succeed in averting them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) According to available information the position regarding number of strikes and lockouts in the Public and Private Sector and mandays lost due to these for the period April to December 1977 (Provisional) and for the corresponding period in 1975 and 1976 (Provisional) was as follows:—

Period	Public Sector		Private Sector	
I. *Number of Strikers/Lockouts*	*Strikes*	*Lockouts*	*Strikes*	*Lockouts*
April to Dec., 1975	209	4	915	227
April to Dec., 1976 (Provisiona.l) .	121	5	891	174
April to Dec., 1977 (Provisional)	596	6	1298	323
II. *Mandays lost due to Strikes/Lockouts* (*in million*)				
April to Dec., 1975	1·11	0.28	3·58	4·1
April to Dec., 1976 (Provisional) .	0·26	0·43	1·43	7·77
April to Dec., 1977 (Provisional) .	3·51	00·7	5·58	8·87

(b) and (c). Complete information has not yet been received from State Governments and is being collected and would be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

इस्पात तथा खान मंत्रालय द्वारा पत्रिकाओं का प्रकाशन

*153. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिसमें यह दर्शाया गया हो कि :

(क) वर्ष, 1977 के दौरान उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित प्रकाशनों और पत्रिकाओं के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) उसमें से कितने प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित किया गया और शेष को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सभी वर्तमान अंग्रेजी प्रकाशनों और पत्रिकाओं को भी हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने का विचार हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) वर्ष, 1977 के दौरान इस्पात तथा खान मंत्रालय और इससे सम्बद्ध/अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों द्वारा प्रकाशित प्रकाशनों के नाम नीचे दिए गए है :—

क्रम संख्या	प्रकाशन का नाम	विभाग/कार्यालय का नाम
1.	वार्षिक रिपोर्ट, 1976–77	इस्पात विभाग
2.	निष्पादन-बजट, 1977–78	इस्पात विभाग
3.	आयरन एण्ड स्टील कन्ट्रोल बुलेटिन (त्रैमासिक)	लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक, कलकत्ता
4.	वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 1976–77	खान विभाग
5.	निष्पादन-बजट, 1977–78	खान विभाग
6.	मेमायर्स 106, भाग-1 और भाग-2	भारतीय भू-विज्ञान संस्था, कलकत्ता
7.	रिकार्ड्स, 108, भाग-2 और 109 भाग-2	तदैव
8.	बुलेटिन सीरिज ए, नम्बर 41 और सीरिज बी, नम्बर 41	तदैव
9.	मिसलेनियस पब्लिकेशन्स––पार्टस व सीरिज में	तदैव
10.	जी० एस० आई० न्यूज	तदैव
11.	इंडियन मिनरल्स (त्रैमासिक)	तदैव
12.	डायरेक्ट्री आफ माइन्स एण्ड माईनिंग लीजिज	भारतीय खान ब्यूरो, नागपुर
13.	इंडियन मिनरल इन्डस्ट्रीज एट ए गलान्स	भारतीय खान ब्यूरो, नागपुर
14.	बुलेटिन आफ मिनरल स्टैटिस्टिक्स एण्ड इन्फार्मेशन (द्वैमासिक)	तदैव
15.	क्विक रिलीज (मासिक)	तदैव
16.	मिनरल स्टैटिस्टिक्स आफ इंडिया (अर्ध-वार्षिक)	तदैव
17.	डाकूमेन्टेशन नोट्स आन माइन्स एण्ड मिनरल्स (द्वैमासिक)	तदैव

(ख) भाग (क) के क्रम संख्या 1, 2, 4 और 5 पर दिए गए प्रकाशन हिन्दी में भी निकाले जाते हैं, प्रकाशन संख्या 3 नामत: आयरन एण्ड स्टील कन्ट्रोल बुलेटिन हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में साथ-साथ निकाला जात है । प्रकाशन संख्या 14 नामत: "बुलेटिन आफ मिनरल स्टैटिस्टिक्स एण्ड इन्फारमेशन" के अध्यायों और सारणियों के शीर्षक भी द्विभाषिक रूप में प्रकाशित किए गए थे ।

भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था के प्रकाशन विशेषत : क्रम संख्या 6 से 9 पर दिए गए प्रकाशन वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी हैं और भू-वैज्ञानिकों तथा तथा भू-विज्ञानविदों द्वारा अंग्रेजी में प्रस्तुत किए गए मूल निबन्धों पर आधारित हैं । जब तक इनका अनुवाद न किया जाए, जिसके लिए भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था के पास पर्याप्त सुविधाएं नहीं हैं, तब तक इनको हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करना कठिन होगा । भारतीय खान ब्यूरो के प्रकाशनों में भी तकनीकी डेटा तथा खनिज के स्रोतो के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी तथा आकड़े होते हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). इस बात को देखते हुए कि प्रकाशन वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी किस्म के हैं सभी वर्तमान प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी में निकालने का अभी कोई विचार नहीं है । भारतीय खान ब्यूरो शीघ्र ही दो प्रकाशन (1) "भारतीय खनिज वर्षा पुस्तक–1973" और (2) "राक ड्रिलों की देखभाल और अनुरक्षण" हिन्दी में निकाल रहा है । जहां तक कुछ दूसरे प्रकाशनों का सम्बन्ध है इन दोनों कार्यालयों में अनुवाद तथा अन्य सुविधाओं के बढ़ते हुए इन प्रकाशनों को चयनात्मक आधार पर हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने के लिए भी चरण-वार कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जा रहा है ।

Non-Deposit of Contributions under ESIS by Employers

*154. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of employers who have not deposited their contributions under Employees' State Insurance Scheme in various States and the amount in arrears till December, 1977;

(b) the reasons for the default and the failure of the Centre to enforce the rules; and

(c) the remedial steps proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): The Employees State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information:

(a) The Corporation works out one year old stablised figures of arrears on half yearly basis. As per latest available information, a total number of 11,671 employers in various States have defaulted in payment of Employees' State Insurance Contributions amounting to Rs. 18,97,629.00 upto 30th September, 1976 as on 30th September, 1977.

(b) The default is generally due to failure on the part of employers to pay the dues. There is, however, no failure on the part of the Corporation to enforce the rule and prompt legal action is taken against the defaulters.

(c) The following steps are being taken to bring down the arrears:—

(i) Legal action for recovery of dues, as arrears of land revenue, is being taken under Section 45B of the E.S.I. Act. The procedure for such recoveries has been streamlined and the Regional Directors follow a well defined drill for the same.

(ii) Recourse is also taken to prosecutions against the defaulting employers under Section 85 A, 85 B and 85 C of the Act.

(iii) Besides the legal remedies available under provisions of the Act, administrative and pursuasive measures are also being employed for early recovery of arrears.

Changes sought in Disarmament Committee

*155. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has suggested the formation of a U.N. Deliberative Committee and changes in the Geneva-based Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to enable universal participation in future negotiations; and

(b) if so, the facts and the reactions of the super powers?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). India, along with the other Non-Aligned countries who are members of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament, has submitted various proposals to the Preparatory Committee for the establishment of a Special Committee of the United Nations for the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of Disarmament measures to be submitted to the 35th Regular Session of the General Assembly in 1980 at the latest and also for certain changes in the structure and working procedures of the Geneva Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to make it a more effective machinery for Disarmament negotiations.

The details of these proposals are contained in U.N. Document A/AC. 187/55/Addl. 1, a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

While these proposals have received considerable support in the Preparatory Committee, the super powers have so far not indicated their reactions to these proposals.

Tardy Progress of Salem Steel Plant

*150. SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM:

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the tardy progress of the Salem Steel Plant Project;

(b) the particulars of frequent deviations from the original plans of the project and the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent to which cost of the project has shot up as a result of frequent changes in plans; and

(d) particulars of any firm time bound plan for implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The proress of stage I of the Salem Steel Project which is currently under implementation has been satisfactory and according to schedule.

(b) and (c). In May, 1972, when Government took an investment decision on the basis of the Feasibility Report on the Feasibility Report on the Project, the outlay envisaged

was Rs. 340 crores for an annual production of 1,95,000 tonnes. Subsequently, in the Detailed Project Report prepared by the Consultants, the production scope was raised to 2,20,000 tonnes to enable fuller utilisation of the intial facilities without additional investment. Government have since approved the cost estimates of the project as per Detailed Project Report, after allowing for necessary adjustments due to price escalation upto March 1976, at Rs. 560 crores including Rs. 126.81 crores for Stage-I.

(d) Under Stage I, facilities to produce 32,000 tonnes of cold rolled stainless steel sheets and strips per year, would be established.

Production is expected to commence towards the end of 1981.

Industrial Unrest in the Country

*157. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that industrial unrest in the country has assumed a serious proportion;

(b) if so, the details such as the number of Units affected by strikes/lock-outs and man-days lost estimated loss of production State-wise and important industries affected;

(c) what effective steps have been taken/proposed to restore the industrial peace in the country; and

(d) whether the Labour Ministry would undertake in depth study of the causes of industrial unrest in selected industries/regions of the country to facilitate taking of suitable action?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Parts (a) and (b). The Statements I to V [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1677/76]: summaries the available information about the units affected by strikes/lockouts, mandays lost, estimated loss of production, statewise, and by major industries for the year 1977 and mandays lost per dispute for the months January to December, 1976 and 1977.

(c) and (d). Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and in the States continues to make efforts to minimise work-stoppages through informal mediation, conciliation, adjudication or arbitration, as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements. Appeals have been made to employers and employees, from time to time to adopt the path of cooperation and consultation and not confrontation. These have been generally welcomed.

The Government are also finalising a comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill to promote industrial peace and harmony by providing an effective machinery for the prompt settlement of industrial disputes.

The Annual Review on Industrial Disputes resulting in work-stoppages prepared by the Labour Bureau, on a regular basis every year gives the cause-wise analysis of industrial disputes by major cause-group such as wages and allowances, bonus, personnel, retrenchment, indiscipline and violence, leave and bonus of work and others. f--

Conditions of Servants of Indian Foreign Service Officers

*158. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Indians have been taken to foreign countries by the Indian Foreign Service Officers to work as servants as reported in the *Indian Express* dated 30th December, 1977;

(b) if so, the number of such Indians working with the I.F.S. officers abroad;

(c) whether these Indians are given treatment worse than slaves by those officers there; and

(d) whether Government propose to bring such Indians back to the country and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the report in "the Indian Express" dated 30th December, 1977 gives a distorted picture.

(b) Information on the number of Indians working abroad at present is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Any Indian working abroad with an I.F.S. officer is free to ask for repatriation, and the Rules provide for such repatriation. There is no question, therefore, of their being treated as slaves or bonded labour.

Joint Meeting of the Central Councils of Health and Family Welfare

*159. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether a joint meeting of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare was held recently in Delhi: and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereat?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. The 4th Joint Conference of the Central Council of Health and Central Family Welfare Council was held in New Delhi from 29th to 31st January, 1978.

(b) A copy of the Resolutions adopted at the Joint Conference of the Central Council of Health and the Central Family Welfare Council is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1678/78]. A copy of the Resolutions has been sent to all the State//Union Territory Governments for implementation, wherever necessary, and they have been requested to submit a report to this Ministry within three months.

Increase in India's Contribution to I.L.O.

*160. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has pledged a certain percentage of increase in her contribution to the International Labour Organisation, Geneva for the biennium 1978 and 1979, in view of the US withdrawal from subscribing to I.L.O.;

(b) if so, the additional amount to be payable and in what instalments, giving the total amount of India's contribution for the years 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979; and

(c) whether India as a founder-member of I.L.O. also holds a permanent non-elective seat in the I.L.O. Governing Body, and if so, the broad details of Indian participation in I.L.O., with names of Chief Personnel and annual expenses incurred in 1976 and 1977?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) US $ 125,000 in two equal instalments.

The contributions paid by India for the years 1976—1978 were as follows:

	Rs. (in lakhs)
1976	97·49
1977	86·89
1978	52·00 (approx.)
1979	The amount payable will be decided by the International Labour Conference to be held in June 1978.

(c) Yes, India holds a permanent non-elective seat in the I.L.O. Governing Body. A statement giving the broad details for 1976 and 1977 is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Indian Participation	Names of Chief Personnel	Total Expenditure incurred
For the year 1976		
1. 199th Session of the ILO Governing Body and its Group meetings.	Shri D. S. Nim, Joint Secretary Ministry of Labour.	Rs 5,63,155 (Approx.)
2. 61st Session of the International Labour Conference of the I.L.O.	Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy, Union Labour Minister.	
3. 62nd (Maritime) Session of the I.LO	Shri H. M. Trivedi, Minister of State, Ministry of Shipping and Transport.	
4. 201st Session of the ILO Governing Body and its Group meetings.	Dr. N. A. Agha, Secretary, Ministry of Labour.	
For the year 1977		
1. 202nd Session of the Governing Body of the ILO and its Group meetings.	Dr. N. A. Agha, Secretary, Ministry of Labour	Rs. 3,89,630 (Approx.)
2. 63rd Session of the International Labour Conference of the I.L.O.	Shri Rabindra Varma, Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Labour.	
3. 204th Session of the Governing Body of I.L.O. and its Group meeitngs.	Dr. N. A. Agha, Secretary, Ministry of Labour.	

Racial Relations in U.K.

*161. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of racial relations and attacks on Indian nationals was taken up with the Prime Minister of U.K. on his recent visit to India; and

(b) whether any concrete steps were considered to safeguard the lives and properties of Indians in U.K.?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The British Prime Minister maintained that there was adequate legislation in the U.K. to deal with racial discrimination against Asian communities and that his Government would not accept any such discrimination. When any cases of failure to safeguard the lives and property of Indian nationals in the U.K. are reported, the Government of India takes them up with the British Government.

Asian Common Market

*162 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased so state:

(a) what are Government's detailed views on the idea of an enlarged Asian Common Market advocated by him in his speech at Hyderabad on January 28, 1978 (*Indian Express* January 29, 1978);

(b) whether the idea has been discussed with or proposed to the Governments of Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh; and

(c) on what grounds has the Government of Pakistan rejected this proposal as reported in *Times of India* on 3rd February, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Sir, I did not advocate the idea of an enlarged Asian Common Market at Hyderabad. However, in my speech at Hyderabad on January 28, 1978 on "Changing International Order And India's Role In It", I made some general observations and projections into the future on the enlarged concept of mutual interdependence extending from Iran to Indo-China peninsula. I visualised a community of equal and Soverign nations enriching each other with their national assets, economic, scientific and technological achievements as well as their culture and heritage. As is known, the Janata Government has given top priority to strengthening friendly ties with our immediate neighbours. The concept of regional cooperation is an enlargement of Government's desire to forge closer ties of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation with neighbouring countries. It will be a long time before these ideas can take concrete shape. However, efforts will have to be made on a bilateral level with a view to laying the foundations of regional cooperation. It can only be done with the willing consent of all the countries concerned.

(b) During the visit of the Shahanshah of Iran, the need for greater economic cooperation between the countries of the region was discussed. It was felt that such cooperation could, in the initial stages, include cooperation in the fields of cultural exchanges, trade policy, industrial and technological collaboration and mutual assistance in agriculture, transport, tourism and communication. The two sides decided to hold further consulations with each other to work out the ways in which these ideas could be given concrete shape.

During my visit to Pakistan, I apprised the representatives of Pakistan of our thinking on this subject. The matter has not been discussed with other countries of the region so far.

(c) According to press reports, an official spokesman of the Government of Pakistan rejected the concept of an Asian Common Market. On the other hand, we have seen a Pakistani press report of 6 February 1978 according to which Gen. Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan is stated to have said that if some idea of collaboration in the field of trade and economy on bilateral or multi-lateral basis was put forth, it should be objectively analysed to ensure that Pakistan's national interests are fully safeguarded.

Opening of New Naturopathy Hospitals

1330. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open new Naturopathy hospital and develop old Naturopathy;

(b) if so, where new Naturopathy hospital is proposed to be opened and what is the amount involved;

(c) up to 1977-78 how many Naturopathy hospitals are working in the country and where; and

(d) what is the total provision for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) There is no proposal for establishment of any new naturopathy hospital at present. However, a proposal for the establishment of a National Institute of Naturopathy is under consideration.

The Government of India is keen to develop Naturopathy and grant in aid is being provided for training and maintenance of study beds in Naturopathy to many institutions.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are many Naturopathy hospitals in the country. Out of them, the Government of India provided grant-in-aid to 25 voluntary Naturopathy institutions for training and maintenance of study beds during the year 1976-77. A list of these institutions is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) The provision for development of Naturopathy during the year 1977-78 is Rs. 4.5 lakhs.

Statement

1. Rajasthan Prakritik Chikitsa Kendra, Gangsher Road, Bikaner, Rajasthan.
2. Prakritik Chikitsa Mandir, Tikamgarh Madhya Pradesh.
3. Kamla Arogya Mandir, Yeotmal, Sankatmochen Road, Maharashtra—445001.
4. Nature Cure Institute, Rajgir, Nalanda Distt., Bihar.
5. Akhil Bharat Manav Satsang Mandal, Anand Niketan, Niktya, Bareilly, U.P.
6. Prakritik Chikitsalaya, Bapunagar, Jaipur—302004.
7. Prakritik Chikitsa Kendra, Pattikalayan, Karnal, (Haryana).
8. Shri Krishan Adarsh Prakritik Chikitsalaya, Smalkha Mandi, Karnal, Haryana.
9. Haryana Prakritik Chiktsalaya, Bhiwani, Harvana.
10. Nakateeya Nature Cure hospital, Fort Road, Warangall-506022, Andhra Pradesh.
11. Shri Sanatam Dharam Prakriti Chikitsalaya, Cantt. Road, Ambala Cantt., Haryana.

12. Board of Trustees,
Sri Rama Krishna Prakriti Ashram,
Bhimavaram, Andhra Pradesh.

13. Jeevan Prakritik Chikitsalaya,
Galibpur, Distt. Muzaffarnagar,
U.P.

14. S. L. Swamy Nature Cure Hospital,
Tulsivaram, Nalgonda
Distt., Andhra Pradesh.

15. Shri Choday Apparow Prakriti
Chikitsalayam,
Kakinada-3.

16. Prakritik Chikitsa Ashram,
Amravati Road-440010,
Nagpur.

17. Nature Cure Hospital,
Shastri Nagar,
Cuddapah.

18. Nature Cure Hospital,
Tammadapally,
Via. Ghanpur,
Dist. Warangal-506143.

19. Nature Cure Hospital,
2, Nineth Main Road,
3rd Block, Jaganyan,
Bangalore-560011.

20. Kasturba Nature Cure Hospital,
Shivarampali,
Hyderabad-500252.

21. Shantikuti Prakriti Chikitsalaya,
Gopuri, Wardha,
Maharashtra.

22. Prakritik Chikitsalaya,
Ranipatra, Purnea Distt.
Bihar.

23. Nature Cure Hospital,
Visakhapatnam,
Andhra Pradesh.

24. Gandhi Nature Cure college,
Hyderabad.

25. Gandhi Nature Cure Hospital,
Hyderabad.

Fake Organisation in Medicine

1331. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY AFFAIHS be pleased to state the action Government propose to take to curb the activities of those racketeers who earn crores of rupees through the number of fake organisations offering instant relief to various ailments and sale of fake medical goods by bogus firms through mail fraud schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 regulates, controls and prohibits the publication of any advertisement referring to any drug or magic remedy in terms which suggest or are calculated to lead to the use of that drug for the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of any disease, disorder or condition specified in the Schedule to the Act. It also prohibits the publication of misleading advertisements containing false or exaggerated claims in respect of drugs. The powers to enforce the provisions of the said Act are vested with the State Governments and as such the complaint received by the State Governments in this connection are looked into by the concerned authorities and appropriate action taken in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Letter from U.S.A. President

1332. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the remarks made by President Carter during his visit to New Delhi to his Secretary of State that on return to Washington, the US Government should write a "cold and blunt" letter to him on India's stand on the nuclear issue;

(b) if so, whether this denotes an unsympathetic attitude on the part of the US Government on our stand on the issue; and

(c) whether he considers India should bypass the nuclear issue in

improving relations with USA and seek other sources for the nuclear fuel for the Tarapore plant?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Our dialogue with the Government of USA for overcoming any problems in nuclear cooperation between the two countries is continuing. It is our hope that the relations between the two countries have been strengthened sufficiently to withstand any differences that may arise between two democratic countries on specific issues. It is the expectation that supply of fuel for Tarapore will continue.

Name of the State having maximum number of Lepers

1333. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the State in the country having maximum number of lepers and their number in each district of Bihar;

(b) whether, keeping in view the number of lepers in Bhagalpur district, Government propose to undertake any special programme;

(c) if so, when and if not, whether Government will consider giving aid to institutions of Bhagalpur district in serving lepers; and

(d) whether Government have received any application from Bhagalpur Leprosy Hospital requesting for grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Tamil Nadu has the maximum number of estimated leprosy cases, namely, 7.32 lakhs. A statement indicating the estimated number of leprosy cases in the districts of Bihar, is enclosed.

(b) The Government have already done so.

(c) The following units and Centre under the National Leprosy Control Programme have already been established in Bhagalpur district with the assistance of the Central Government:

1. Leprosy Control Units	4	(each covering a population of about 4 lakhs)
2. Survey, Education Treatment Centres	15	(each covering a population of about 25,000)
3. Urban Leprosy Centre	1	

Besides, two voluntary organisations, namely, Bhagalpur Leprosy Home and Hospital with 200 beds and New Leprosy Asylum with 51 beds are also functioning in Bhagalpur district.

(d) Not yet.

Statement

District-wise estimated number of leprosy patients in Bihar as estimated in 1972 on 1971 census population

Name of District	Population (1971 Census) in lakhs	Estimated number of leprosy patients
1	2	3
1. Patna	35·57	12,800
2. Gaya	44·57	40,200

1	2	3
3. Shahbad	39·39	4,100
4. Saran	42·79	39,000
5. Champaran	35·43	8,400
6. Muzaffarpur	48·41	45,000
7. Darbhanga	52·34	18,500
8. Monghyr	38·93	31,000
9. Bhagalpur	20·91	18,700
10. Saharsa	23·50	5,600
11. Purnea	39·42	9,200
12. Santhal Parganas	31·87	60,000
13. Palamau	15·04	60,000 3,600
14. Hazaribagh	30·20	13,000
15. Ranchi	26·11	11,200
16. Dhanbad	14·66	8,000
17. Singhbhum	24·38	8,900
BIHAR	563.53	3,39,200

Combining Jangipur and Raghunathgunge, West Bengal areas into a single Local Area

1334. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 605 on the 17th November, 1977 regarding difference in call charges in Raghunathgunge telephone exchange in West Bengal and state:

(a) whether the question of combining the two exchange areas of Jangipur and Raghunathgunge into a single local area has been reexamined; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Raghunathgunge and Jangipur are separated by River Bhagirathi, a natural obstacle and in the absence of a bridge in between, it is not feasible to combine the local areas of these telephone exchanges.

P. F. Outstanding against Punalur Paper Mills Ltd., Quilon, Kerala

1335. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether large amount of provident fund contribution of the employees and workers of Punalur Paper

Mills Limited, Quilon, Kerala has not been deposited with the provident fund authorities by the management of the Company;

(b) if so, the details of the amounts so defaulted by the management of the above Mills during the last 3 years, year-wise; and

(c) the action being taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): The Employees' Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as follows:—

(a) to (c). M/s. Punalur Paper Mills Limited, Punalur, Quilon District is an establishment covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The staff members are exempted under Para 27A of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme and their provident fund accounts are maintained by the Board of Trustees of M/s. Punalur Paper Mills Limited, Provident Fund.

The Provident Fund accounts of workers are being maintained by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

The employer has paid all the dues up-to-date, in respect of both, the exempted employees and un-exempted employees and no arrears are due from them upto December, 1977 However, certain casual employees working in this establishment were to be enrolled as members from January, 1977. The employer had not deducted the Employees' share of contributions from them, but had paid the dues in respect of Employees' and Employers' share of contribution for January and February, 1977. The amount of contributions due from March to October, 1977 (excluding the lock-out period viz., 18th May 1977 to 16th October 1977) are being worked out by the employer and he has promised to remit the dues immediately. The contributions in respect of these Casual employees since November, 1977 (wage month) had been paid along with the monthly dues. The approximate amount due in respect of the casual employees would work out to Rs. 14,000/-.

Settlement of Industrial Disputes by Government

1336. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) in how many industrial disputes Government have intervened during the last ten months to improve the industrial climate of the country and for promoting the settlements;

(b) what is the response; and

(c) whether the intervention was at the instance of any party to the dispute or *sue moto*?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The State Governments and Union Territories have been requested to furnish the required information. The information is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

अखिल भारतीय श्रम वर्ग उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक

1337. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया:** क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अखिल भारतीय श्रमिक वर्ग उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (आधार वर्ष 1960=100) का 12 महीनों की औसत क्या है और 1 नवम्बर, 1977 से 28 फरवरी, 1978 तक के मासिक आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा): एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1977 के सम्बन्ध में सूचना दी गई है। जनवरी और फरवरी 1978 के सम्बन्ध में सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विवरण

औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के सम्बन्ध में अखिल भारतीय औसत उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (सामान्य) और 12 माह के परिवर्ती औसत दर्शाने वाला विवरण

(1960=100)

महीना	मासिक सूचकांक	12 माह के परिवर्ती औसत
नवम्बर 1977	330	319.08
दिसम्बर, 1977	330	321.08

एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों और देशी चिकित्सा प्रणाली और होम्योपैथी के डाक्टरों के वेतनमानों में असमानता

1338. **श्री महो लाल**: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली के डाक्टरों के लिए तीन वेतनमान हैं और प्रभारी डाक्टरों को 700–1300 रुपये का वेतनमान दिया जाता है और उनके लिए सिलेक्शन ग्रेड की भी व्यवस्था है जबकि उनके समकक्ष देशी चिकित्सा प्रणाली और होम्योपैथी के डाक्टरों को ऐसे वेतनमान नहीं दिए जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या देशी चिकित्सा प्रणाली और होम्योपैथी के प्रभारी डाक्टरों को प्रभारी भत्ते का भुगतान बंद कर दिया गया है जबकि तीनों चिकित्सा प्रणालियों के डाक्टरों के कर्त्तव्य समान हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसा भेदभाव बरतने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार देशी चिकित्सा प्रणालियों के प्रभारी डाक्टरों को डाक्टर-प्रभारी भत्ता पुनः देने का है और उनको सिलैक्शन ग्रेड भी देने का है ताकि उनके लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर बनाये जा सकें ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालयों के लिए मंजूर किये गये आधुनिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के डाक्टरों के पद केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा में शामिल हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालयों में तैनात केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के मेडिकल अफसरों के वर्गों के लिए तीसरे वेतन आयोग द्वारा सुझाये गये वेतनमान 700–1300 रुपये तथा 1100–1600 रुपये हैं। देशी चिकित्सा पद्धति और होम्योपैथी तथा एलोपैथी के जिन चिकित्सकों को केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा में शामिल नहीं किया गया है उनका वेतनमान 650–1200 रुपये है जैसा कि तीसरे वेतन आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी।

(ख) और (ग). एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों तथा देशी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों और होम्योपैथी के चिकित्सकों को प्रभारी भत्ते का भुगतान बंद कर दिया गया है।

(घ) इस समय ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

कर्मचारी को सेवानिवृत्ति के दिन ही भविष्य निधि और उपदान के भुगतान की योजना

1339. **श्री अमर सिंह बी० राठवा :** क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई योजना बना रही है कि श्रमिक या कर्मचारी को भविष्य निधि और उपदान का भुगतान उसी दिन हो जाये जिस दिन वह सेवा निवृत्त होता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को ऐसा प्रस्ताव गुजरात और एक अन्य राज्य से मिला है और क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस आशय के समाचारों की ओर भी दिलाया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० रामकृपाल सिंह) : (क) इस प्रकार की कोई योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है । कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना में यह व्यवस्था है कि आयुक्त तत्काल भुगतान करेगा । उपदान (केन्द्रीय) नियम, 1972 के नियम 8 में यह व्यवस्था है कि नियोजक उपदान के भुगतान हेतु आवेदन-पत्र की प्राप्ति के 15 दिन के अन्दर-अन्दर दावा ग्राह्य पाये जाने की सूरत में उसके भुगतान के लिए तारीख निश्चित करेगा जो आवेदन-पत्र की प्राप्ति की तारीख से तीसवें दिन से बाद की तारीख नहीं होगी ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

3756 LS—3.

Invitation to P.M. to Visit China

1340. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the invitation sent by the Chinese Government for the visit of the Prime Minister and himself has been accepted; and

(b) if so, the expected time by which the visit to that country is to commence?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Neither the Prime Minister nor Foreign Minister have received invitations for visiting China.

(b) In view of the above, the question does not arise.

Opening of Foreign Post Office in Kandla

1341. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a Foreign Post Office in Kandla where its need is greatly felt;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The traffic figures do not justify opening of such an office.

Use of Stabilising and Emulsifying Agents in Flavours

1342. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 24th November, 1977, to Unstarred Question No. 1470 regarding the finalisation of the draft Rules 61-A and 61-B about

the use of Stabilising and Emulsifying Agents in Flavours and state:

(a) whether the Hindi Translation of the Rules have been received from the Official Language Commission; if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) if yes, whether the notification has been published in the Gazette of India and if so, the date and other particulars of the Gazette in which the above rules have been published; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be published?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The Hindi Translation has been received but clarifications needed by the Ministry of Law on certain provisions of the draft notification could be discussed only recently with the Ministry of Law.

Efforts are being made to publish the Rules very shortly.

P.M's Offer to bring Nuclear Disarmament between Super Powers

1343. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has offered to act as a buffer between the two super powers (USSR and USA) to bring about disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament; and

(b) if so, how far Government have succeeded in its aim?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) In the course of discussions with an 11-Member U.S. Congressional delegation led by Congressman Listor Wolff on 18th January 1973, the Prime Minister had said that in order to ensure peace the first requirement was to remove suspicions, as they were the cause of armaments and war. The Prime Minister had added that in this process of removing suspicions and achieving disarmament, India would be willing to act as a buffer or mediator.

(b) The sincerity of purpose of the Government of India to contribute to the relaxation of tensions and achievement of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, has been appreciated.

Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952

1344. SHRI L. R. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposals for inclusion of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 in the Schedule to the Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Act, 1974 so that the prosecutions under this Act do not come within the limitation provisions of the Criminal Law; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). The Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund, at its 74th Meeting held on the 5th December, 1977 have approved the recommendation of the Regional Provident Fund Commission that the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act should be included in the Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Act, 1974. The proceedings of the Board have been received by Government for its consideration.

Payment of Terminal Benefits to Contract Labours by Building Contractors

1345. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the building contractors do not pay any terminal benefits to the contract labours engaged by them on their projects;

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme to provide for terminal benefits to the contract labour engaged in the building industry in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) to (c) The matter falls essentially in the State Sphere. Specific instances, if any, of alleged non-payment of entitled terminal benefits such as gratuity payable under the Payment of Gratuity Act and retrenchment/closure compensation payable under the Industrial Disputes Act can be brought to the notice of the Appropriate Government generally the concerned State Governments and remedies sought by the aggrieved parties through them.

रेपसीड तेल का स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकर सिद्ध होना

1346. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों से गत वर्ष आयात किया गया रेपसीड तेल स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकर सिद्ध हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). रेपसीड तेल स्वयं हानिकर नहीं हैं । 1977 में कलकत्ता में आयातित रेपसीड तेल के दो कन्साइनमेंट्स में हाइड्रोसायनिक एसिड होने की सूचना मिली थी । तथापि पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने भारत सरकार को यह आश्वासन दिया कि ये दो कन्साइनमेंट्स तब तक रिलीज नहीं की जाएंगी जब तक इस तेल को पूर्णतया शुद्ध नहीं कर लिया जाता है तथा खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण नियमों में निर्धारित मानकों के अनुसार इसकी फिर से जांच नहीं कर ली जाती है ।

अमरीका में भारतीय दूतावास द्वारा भारतीयों के साथ अशिष्ट व्यवहार किया जाना

1347. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या **विदेश** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 22 दिसम्बर, 1977 के 'इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस' के दिल्ली संस्करण में सम्पादक के नाम पत्र की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें अमरीका में स्थित भारतीय दूतावास, वाणिज्यिक दूतावास, यात्री ब्यूरो, एयर इण्डिया और स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया की भारतीय नागरिकों के प्रति बढ़ती हुई उपेक्षा और अशिष्ट व्यवहार की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या समुचित जांच के बाद स्थिति का समाधान करने के लिए कोई प्रयास किया गया है और इस संबंध में कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुण्डू) : (क) सरकार ने 22 दिसम्बर, 1977 के 'इण्डियन एक्सप्रैस' में सम्पादक के नाम यह पत्र देखा है ।

(ख) पत्र की विषय-वस्तु शिकागो-स्थित अपने कोंसलावास को भेजी गई थी क्योंकि इंडियन एक्सप्रैस के इस पत्र में शिकागो में भारत सरकार की कार्य-प्रणाली और अन्य भारतीय कार्यालयों के बारे में शिकायत की गयी थी । कोंसलावास ने हमें सूचित किया है कि न तो उन्हें पासपोर्ट जारी करने या उसे नवीकृत करने के बारे में कोई शिकायत मिली है और न व्यापार-संबंधी पूछताछ के बारे में । इस कोंसलावास का शिकागो स्थित अपने पर्यटन कार्यालय, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अथवा एयर इंडियन कार्यालय के काम के बारे में भी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है । इसके अतिरिक्त शिकायतें सामान्य प्रकृति की है और कोई विशिष्ट उदाहरण नहीं दिया गया है ।

Diplomatic Relations with Israel and Taiwan

1348. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for not having diplomatic relations with Israel and Taiwan when these Governments have been recognised by some other countries; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to improve the relations with these two countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). Government does not consider it desirable to establish diplomatic relations with Israel for the present because Government is opposed to Israel's occupation, by force, of territory of its neighbours. Government also believes that the legitimate rights of the Palestinians should be restored. Government will reconsider this issue after a peace settlement is arrived at in the area.

As regards Taiwan, Government's policy is that it is a part of the People's Republic of China. Thus the question of separate recognition of Taiwan by India does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में नये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की स्थापना

1349. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ नए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज कब तक स्थापित किए जाएंगे और वे कितने होंगे तथा उन्हें कहां-कहां स्थापित किया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) देश में नए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज लगातार लगाए जा रहे हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान 27 नए एक्सचेंज स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं । इनका ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्ष 1977–78 के दौरान स्थापित किए जाने वाले नए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

क्रम सं०	स्थान का नाम	जिला	कैफियत
1.	घोसी	आजमगढ़	चालू हो गया
2.	महाराजगंज	आजमगढ़	,,
3.	द्वारहाट	अल्मोड़ा	,,
4.	बसन्तपुर	बलिया	,,
5.	बंसडीह	बलिया	,,
6.	बरहनी	बस्ती	,,
7.	हरैया	बस्ती	,,
8.	मुंदेरवा	बस्ती	,,
9.	सुहेरतगढ़	बस्ती	,,
10.	कचला	बदायूं	,,
11.	रिच्छा	बरेली	,,
12.	नूरपुर	बिजनौर	,,
13.	पहासू	बुलन्दशहर	,,
14.	रबूपुरा	बुलन्दशहर	,,
15.	बुरहवाल	बाराबंकी	,,
16.	राजा का रामपुर	एटा	,,
17.	सिकन्दरा	इटावा	,,
18.	बावली	जालौन	,,
19.	शेरगढ़	मथुरा	,,
20.	किठोर	मेरठ	,,
21.	मुस्तफाबाद	रायबरेली	,,
22.	अलागंज	शाहजहांपुर	,,
23.	जंगबहादुरगंज	सीतापुर	,,
24.	तम्बौर	सीतापुर	,,
25.	गौरीगंज	सुल्तानपुर	,,
26.	गंगापुर	वाराणसी	,,
27.	मातेरा	बहराइच	31 मार्च, 1978 तक चालू हो जाएगा।

Steps to Prevent the Spread of V. D. in Big Cities

1350. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the W.H.O. (World Health Organization), Bombay city ranks amongst the first ten cities of the world having highest incidence of V. D. (sexually transmitted diseases) as was expressed in the first National Conference held in Bombay on 12th January, 1978;

(b) what long term and short term plans have been planned by Government to prevent the spread of sexual diseases particularly in big cities in the country; and

(c) the reaction of Government on the papers read on this subject and resolutions passed in the first National Conference on the Sexually Transmitted Diseases and the method planned thereon and effective steps taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) (i) The Central Government with the assistance of the State Governments has been able to establish 237 STD clinics in the country. Majority of these clinics are situated in big towns and cities.

(ii) There are about 111 Medical colleges in the country. All these medical colleges have the Departments of Skin and V.D. and these departments provide diagonstic and therapeutic services to patients suffering from sexually transmitted diseases.

(iii) Under the Centrally Sponsored STD Control Programme, drugs free of cost are supplied to the States/Union Territories for the STD clinics established during the plan period.

(iv) The medical personnel including the medical officers and para-medical staff are given orientation training in the discipline of venereology for a period of three months at two centres namely, the Institute of Venereology, Government General Hospital, Madras and the STD Training and Demonstration Centre, Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.

(v) The Central V.D. Reference Laboratory established at Madras besides being involved in the research activities is also performing the inter-laboratory evaluation V.D.R.L. test. This is considered to be a positive step for the control and prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases.

Central Law to Deal with Drug Addicts

1351. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Drug Addiction Committee headed by the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research has recommended enactment of a single Central law to deal with the problem; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and when such a law is proposed to be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

उत्तर-दक्षिण सम्मेलन

1352. **श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व के विकासशील और विकसित देशों के बीच आर्थिक विषमता को कम करने तथा धनवान देशों द्वारा निर्धन देशों की प्रगति की दिशा में सहयोग बढ़ाने के विचार से गत वर्ष पेरिस में उत्तर-दक्षिण सम्मेलन के रूप में प्रयास किया गया था परन्तु इस दिशा में कोई सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हुई; और

(ख) क्या भारत ने उत्तर-दक्षिण वार्ता पुनः प्रारम्भ करने के लिये अब तक कोई पहल की है, यदि नहीं, तो भारत सरकार द्वारा गतिरोध समाप्त करने और इस दिशा में प्रयासों को गति देने के लिये क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक सहयोग सम्मेलन पेरिस में हुआ था जो 18 महीने चलकर जून, 1977 में समाप्त हुआ था। इस सम्मेलन में कुछ प्रगति तो हुई थी लेकिन यह अपने सहमत लक्ष्यों से बहुत पीछे रह गया था।

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के हाल ही में सम्पन्न 32वें अधिवेशन ने, जिसे पेरिस सम्मेलन के परिणाम प्रेषित कर दिये गये थे, उत्तर-दक्षिण मसलों पर बातचीत की प्रगति जानने के लिए एक 'ओवर व्यू कमेटी आफ़ द होल' की स्थापना की है। भारत इस कमेटी का सदस्य है और इस बात का सुनिश्चय करने के लिए सक्रिय रूप से हिस्सा ले रहा है कि बहुपक्षीय आर्थिक मसलों पर बातचीत फलप्रद हो।

Creation of Scholarship Funds for Employees and Wards of Central Provident Fund

1353. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether two scholarship funds for the employees' and the wards of the Central Provident Fund have been created; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). A Statement giving details of the Scholarship Funds is annexed.

Statement

The Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund, at their 72nd meeting held at New Delhi on the 2nd July, 1977, recommended *inter alia* the constitution of a Fund to be named as the "E.P.F. Silver Jubilee Scholarship Fund" for award of scholarships to the sons and daughters of members of the Employees' Provident Fund, in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Organisation. Thirty scholarships would be granted for technical courses—fifteen for Medical and fifteen for Engineering Courses, to the sons and daughters of members of the Employees' Provident Fund, whose salary (emoluments on which Provident Fund deductions are made) does not exceed Rs. 1,000/- p.m. and who have been subscribers of the Fund for ten years or more.

The scholarships are to be financed from the earnings on investment of an amount of Rs. 70 lakhs out of the balances in the 'Forfeiture Account' of the Fund in Fixed Deposits for a

period of atleast 61 months in a 'Scheduled Bank.'

2. The Board recommended constitution of another Fund on the lines of the one mentioned above for grant of scholarships to the sons and daughters of employees of the Organisation. Six scholarships—three for Engineering and three for Medical Courses are to be awarded. Wards of the employees having ten years' service to their credit and drawing pay upto Rs. 1,000/- p.m. as defined in F.R. 9(21) would be entitled to the Scholarships. This Fund will involve investment of Rs. 12 lakhs in a 'Scheduled Bank' in Fixed Deposits for a period of not less than 61 months. This amount is to be invested proportionately from the administration charges of the various Schemes being administered by the Organisation.

3. Government have, *inter alia*, approved the grant of scholarships and incurring of expenditure therefor, as recommended by the Board, subject to the condition that the rate of scholarships will be Rs. 100/- p.m. in the case of day scholars and Rs. 125/- p.m. in the case of residential scholars as under the National Scholarship Scheme.

Malnutrition Survey by the National Institute of Nutrition

1354. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the National Institute of Nutrition considering the age of the children who suffer from severe forms of malnutrition;

(b) whether some cases have also been noticed who are suffering from chronic malnutrition; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Prevalence of marasmic type of protein calorie malnutrition is common in infants while in pre-school children both the types of protein calorie malnutrition were seen. The proportion of pre-school children suffering from mild and moderate degrees of malnutrition were found to be about 40 per cent in each category. Severe degree of malnutrition was observed in 8.5 per cent of the pre-school children. The degree of under-nutrition was similar in boys and girls.

Realising the importance of malnutrition as a major health problem the Government of India is implementing various nutrition programmes for the vulnerable segments as enumerated below:—

I. Suplementary Feeding Programmes

(a) Mid-Day Meals Programme for primary school children implemented by Department of Education.

(b) Special Nutrition Programme for pre-school children, pregnant and lactating mothers in city slums and tribal areas implemented by Department of Social Welfare.

(c) Balwadi Feeding Programme: implemented by Department of Social Welfare for pre-school children.

II. Other Programmes

(a) Applied Nutrition Programme: Implemented by Department of Rural Development.

(b) Prophylaxis against blindness in children caused by Vitamin A deficiency—Department of Health and Family Welfare.

(c) Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia in mothers and young

children implemented by Department of Health and Family Welfare.

(d) Integrated Child Care Development Services (ICDS) providing a package of services implemented by Department of Social Welfare.

इस्पात संयंत्र में काम रहे विदेशी

1355. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात संयंत्रों में अब भी काम करने वाले विदेशी व्यक्ति कितने हैं तथा उनपर प्रतिवर्ष कितना व्यय किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशियों द्वारा किए जा रहे काम भारतीय कार्मिक कर सकते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन पर इतना अधिक व्यय करने का क्या औचित्य है तथा विदेशियों को वापस उनके देश भेजने और भविष्य में उनके स्थान पर भारतीय व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने हेतु सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करेगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) भिलाई, राउरकेला और बोकारो के इस्पात कारखानों में इस समय काम कर रहे विदेशी विशेषज्ञों की संख्या और वर्ष 1977–78 में उन पर होने वाला अनुमानित व्यय नीचे दिया गया है । दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने और इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्ट्रील कम्पनी लि० में विदेशी विशेषज्ञ नही हैं :—

कारखाना	विदेशी विशेषज्ञों की संख्या (फरवरी, 1978)	1977–78 का अनुमानित व्यय
		(लाख)
1. भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना	54	36.08 रुपये
2. राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाना	4 (अल्पावधिक आधार पर)	डी० एम० 6.20 जमा 3.68 रुपये तथा 3.69 आस्ट्रेलियन शिलिंग
3. बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड	321	234 रुपए ।

(ख) और (ग). भिलाई में परिचालन तथा रख-रखाव सम्बन्धी कार्यों के लिए 11 विदेशी विशेषज्ञ हैं जो औद्योगिकीय की नई प्रक्रिया और कारखाने में ऊन उपस्करों की भारी मरम्मत करते हैं जिनमें कभी-कभी कुछ फेर-बदल और सुधार नहीं करने होते हैं । शेष 43 विदेशी विशेषज्ञ कारखाने के 40 लाख टन चरण की विस्तार योजना के अन्तर्गत स्थापित की जाने वाली नई इकाइयों के निर्माण/स्थापना कार्यों में लगे हुए हैं । ये इकाइयां अत्यन्त संश्लिष्ट इकाइयां हैं और इन क्षेत्रों में भारतीय विशेषज्ञता उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाने में उपस्करों की मरम्मत/उनको चालू करने तथा उनके रख-रखाव अथवा स्थापना कार्यों के लिए विदेशी विशेषज्ञ कवल थोड़े समय के लिए रखे हुए हैं।

चूंकि सभी रूपांकन कार्य मूलत: रूस द्वारा तैयार किए गए विस्तृत परियोजना प्रतिवेदन पर आधारित हैं, अत: बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने में परियोजना के पर्यवेक्षण कार्य और निर्माणावधि के दौरान ऐसी अन्य समस्याओं के लिये विदेशी विशेषज्ञों की आवश्यकता है । ये विशेषज्ञ उपस्करों की स्थापना, उनके समंजन तथा उन्हें चालू करने तथा स्थल पर्यवेक्षण सम्बन्धी आवश्यक परामर्शी सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं । रूस द्वारा सप्लाई किए गए उपस्करों की गारंटी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भी कुछ विदेशी विशेषज्ञों की आवश्यकता है ।

Performance and Working Results of IISCO

1356. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to answer to USQ No. 1624 dated 23-6-77 and state:

(a) the performance and working results of IISCO upto 31st December, 1977 and the comparative figures for similar period of the previous year; and

(b) the progress made on each of the measures initiated to restore the economic viability of the unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The information is as under:—

(Figs. in tonnes.)

Production Performance	April to December, 1977	April to December 1976
Coke (Dry)	808,451	702,051
Hot Metal	684,654	706,131
Ingot Steel	487,505	490,868
Saleable Steel	373,007	391,833
Spun Pipes	35,336	75,065
Castings etc.	22,037	23,212

(2) Working Results (Estimated):

(Figs. in Rs. lakhs)

	April to December, 1977	April to December 1976
Operating loss	760	3
Interest	1046	762
Depreciation	561	447
Net deficit	2367	1212

(b) (i) The Plant Rehabilitation Scheme has been completed to the extent of about 90 per cent;

(ii) Other capital schemes are also being undertaken one by one for increased production and sustained productivity. The setting up of a new coke oven battery at a cost not exceeding Rs. 27 crores has been sanctioned in November, 1977 and work on this is about to be taken up;

(iii) Various schemes for diversification of production, modernisation of iron and steel making facilities and setting up of a Sintering Plant are being formulated by the company;

(iv) It has been decided that in order to ensure a coordinated development of the company and to make for better management of its technological, production and financial problems, the shares presently held by the Central Government in this company, should be transferred to Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) when it would become a subsidiary of SAIL. It is also proposed to acquire the shares held by the public financial institutions and others, and to transfer them to SAIL so that IISCO may eventually become a Division of SAIL, after the organisation of SAIL has been re-structured.

(v) The financial problems of the company have been examined and it has been decided that financial assistance to be extended by Govt. to the

company for expenditure on capital schemes during the next three years beginning from 1977-78 should be treated as equity. Loans for meeting cash losses may also be free of interest for the next three years. It has been further decided that moratorium of three years should be allowed on payment of interest on the loans to be given to the company during the current year to meet cash losses. Whether a similar moratorium should be granted on loans to be given during the next two years will be examined later after watching the results.

Sterilisation Deaths during Emergency

1357. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:
SHRI S. S. SOMANI:
SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by Central Government regarding the sterilisation deaths during Emergency time throughout India; and

(b) if so, whether Government have also figures to show how many of them died as a result of forced sterilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No survey has been conducted by the Central Government regarding the sterilisation deaths during emergency. However, a detailed enquiry is conducted in each complaint/incident of death.

(b) According to the information received from the State Governments Union Territories, no death has taken place due to forcible sterilisation during emergency period. However, Government has received complaints information of 1133 deaths between the period of 1st April, 1975 to 31st March, 1977.

Discontinuance of Express Delivery of Post

1358. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for discontinuance of the Express Delivery of post; and

(b) whether in view of the high cost of telegrams, Government propose to reintroduce Express Delivery system so as to cater to the genuine needs of the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Express Delivery Service was abolished in 1974 after a detailed study by the Efficiency Bureau of the Department. The study revealed that unless special treatment is given to these articles in course of transmission the purpose of the service could not be achieved. The cost of providing special treatment would have been prohibitive. The utility of the service from public angle was also found limited and not satisfactory.

(b) No, Sir.

Meetings of Consultative Committees

1359. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings of the Consultative Committees held during the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Session of the Sixth Lok Sabha;

(b) the number of meetings Committee-wise, the place and average attendance of the members; and

(c) important items of agenda discussed at these meetings committee-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) No Consultative Committee meeting was held during the 1st Session of the Sixth Lok Sabha. Number of meetings held during the 2nd and 3rd Sessions are 3 and 16 respectively.

(b) During the Session period, Consultative Committees meet in New Delhi only. The number of meetings Committee-wise held during the period and the average attendance of Members therein is given in the attached statement.

(c) Important items discussed at the meetings of all the Consultative Committees held during the year 1977 are included in the Annual Report of the Department which would be circulated to the Members in due course.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Ministry	No. of Meetings held	Average attendance of Members
1	Agriculture and Irrigation	1	17
2	Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation	1	18
3	Defence	1	11
4	Education, Social Welfare and Culture	1	25
5	Energy	1	6
6	External Affairs	2	17
7	Home Affairs	2	20
8	Industry	1	23
9	Information and Broadcasting	1	13
10	Law, Justice and Company Affairs	1	11
11	Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers	1	12
12	Planning	1	14
13	Railways	1	32
14	Shipping and Transport	1	17
15	Steel and Mines	1	10
16	Tourism and Civil Aviation	1	21
17	Works and Housing and Supply and Rehabilitation	1	

Number of Applications for Foreign Assignments

1360. SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any new policy in relation to Indians who intend to take up assignments in foreign countries;

(b) what is the number of applications of aspirants of foreign assignments that are pending at present; and

(c) the number of applications disposed of during the last six months and what is the number of those rejected during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) No. Sir. The policy is, however, under review and our objective is to liberalise bonafide recruitment wherever practicable.

(b) As on 31st December, 1977, the number of experts on the panels maintained by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms was 29963.

(c) During six months ending 31st December, 1977, 7563 candidates were sponsored at least once from these panels, and their applications were, in this limited sense disposed of. No application of a candidate registered on the panel is rejected as such because, even after an unsuccessful sponsorship a candidate's name is retained on the panels and may be considered again within a period of 3 years from the date of his registration.

Import of 'No Break Power Plants from USA Firm

1361. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether P&T department imported "no break power plants" from a U.S.A. firm;

(b) if so, whether the equipment was imported without verification by the Indian Supply Mission in Washington; and

(c) what is the total loss suffered by the P&T department for defective imported material and its functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir; however, the Department had gone through the record of supplier by the firm of similar equipment before the final decision to place order was taken.

(c) Since the matter is still under correspondence with the firm, the question of assessment of loss at this stage is premature.

Recruitment of Indian Labour by Agencies

1362. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether an order to regulate recruitment of Indian Labour for overseas was issued during Emergency;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the names of these agencies so registered, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). According to a policy decision taken by the Government in June, 1976, no firm organisation or individual shall engage in the recruitment of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labour from India for deployment abroad unless registered and duly licensed for this purpose by the Minister of Labour which has been designated as the Focal Point for this purpose. Foreign firms and

organisations shall also not be allowed to make direct recruitment of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labour. However, they may appoint an Indian company/organisation registered with the Focal Point to act on their behalf for this purpose in accordance with the terms and conditions acceptable to the Focal Point. Indian firms/ organisations engaged in consultancy/ execution of work abroad will be allowed to directly recruit their genuine requirements of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers for service abroad on the terms and conditions of employment to be approved by the Ministry of Labour.

(c) A state-wise list of agencies registered so far is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1679/78].

हजारी बाग जिले में सूर्य कुंड में एक प्राकृतिक चर्म रोग अस्पताल की स्थापना

1363 **श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के हजारीबाग जिले में सूर्य कुण्ड (बड़कट्ठा) गर्म पानी के चश्मे का स्रोत्र है जहां से गन्धक वाला बहुत अधिक गर्म पानी निकलता है और जिसमें पन्द्रह मिनट में चावल पकाये जा सकते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सिद्ध हो गया है कि इस पानी में निरन्तर एक महीने तक स्नान करके किसी भी प्रकार के साध्य रोग को दूर किया जा सकता है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त स्थान जी० टी० रोड पर एक बहुत सुन्दर पहाड़ी तराई पर स्थित है जहां मकर संक्रांति के अवसर पर दस दिन तक एक मेले का आयोजन किया जाता है जिसमें लाखों लोग भाग लेते हैं और यह पर्यटकों के आकर्षण का भी केन्द्र है; और

(घ) यदि उपर्युक्त भागों का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो क्या सरकार का विचार देश के चर्म और कुष्ट रोग के रोगियों के लिए वहां एक प्राकृतिक चर्म रोग अस्पताल स्थापित करने का है और यदि हां तो कब तक ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Views of FICCI on Workers Participation in Management

1364. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the views expressed by the President of F.I.C.C.I. on the question of workers' participation in management saying that it was not a feasible proposition;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) what concrete measures are proposed to be taken by Government to translate the concept of workers participation in management into practice effectively in the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) According to reports appearing in some newspapers, the President of the F.I.C.C.I. is stated to have made some comments regarding workers' participation in management at a Press Conference at Jaipur on the 25th January, 1978.

(b) These press reports have not led to any change in Government's basic policy in regard to workers, participation in mangement.

(c) The whole question of workers' participation in industry, including participation at different levels of management, both in public and private sectors and workers participation in equity, is, at present, being examined in depth by the Committee on Workers' Participation in Management and Equity. Government would initiate action on receipt of the report of the Committee.

Defective Telephone Service in Jabalpur, Indore and Gwalior and connecting them with State Capitals by S.T.D.

1365. SHRI SARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of complaints on defective working of telephones in Jabalpur, Indore and Gwalior have been rising during the last four months;

(b) if so, the reason therefor along with statement indicating the number of complaints during the aforesaid period and also in preceding two years;

(c) what efforts have been made to connect these cities on Subscribers Trunk Dialing System with important towns and State Capitals and Capital of India; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the working of telecommunication system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The number of complaints in three exchange systems did not rise during the last four months. The figures of number of complaints per 100 telephones for the three systems for the last four months are as follows:

	September, 1977	October, 1977	Nov., 1977	Dec., 1977
Indore	78.5	63.8	58.0	50.00
Jabalpur	111.0	93.0	99.0	76.0
Gwalior	98.0	84.0	84 0	80 0

The average numbers of complaints per 100 telephones for the preceding two years for the three systems were as follows:

	1975	1976
Indore	67 2	65 7
Jabalpur	Manual Exchange—No comparison possible	68.5
Gwalior	77.2	82.2

(c) Indore has S.T D. facilities to Bhopal, Bombay and Delhi already. It is also allowed dialling access to all stations connected to Bombay, Delhi and Madras. Trunk Automatic Exchanges during concessional rate periods. Gwalior and Jabalpur are also planned to be connected on S.T.D. Various Microwave schemes which would extend stable medium to these cities, are under different stages of execution.

Gwalior is proposed to be provided point to point S.T.D. to Agra and Delhi and also connected to the proposed Agra TAX. Similarly, Jabalpur is proposed to be connected to the proposed Bhopal TAX. These measures will

enable extension of S.T.D. service from these cities to other important towns and State Capitals progressively.

(d) Exchange equipments are being overhauled. Subscribers, instruments and fittings are also being inspected and overhauled to minimise the complaints and faults. The progressive upgradation is being incorporated in the crossbar exchange to improve their performance.

Meetings of D.P.C. for promoting Junior Engineers to T.E.S. and Number of S.C. and S.T. among them

1366. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the dates of sittings of last five DPCs convened for promoting Junior Engineers to the post of T.E.S. Group-E;

(b) the total vacancies in T.E.S. Group-B (i.e. newly created plus vacancies due to promotions and retirements etc.) were available during 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 separately;

(c) whether last DPC which drew a panel of 898 J.Es in May, 1977 for promotion to T.E.S. Group B was convened after three years and if so, action being taken for refixing the seniority of selected J.Es. belonging to SC/ST;

(d) whether action is being taken for convening annual DPC for promoting JEs. to T.E.S. Group B in future and if not, why; and

(e) the respective dates of sittings of last five DPCs convened for promoting officers of T.E.S. Group-B to T.E.S. Group-A, and the number of vacancies for which panels were drawn and SC/ST officers promoted by each DPC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI):

(a) 1. 20 7-71 to 26-7-71
2. 28-8-72 to 31-10-72
3. 30-3-73 to 30-7-73
4. 18-1-74 to 23-5-74
5. 25-2-76 to 30-3-77

(b)

1974	327
1975	392
1976	406
1977	633

(c) No, Sir. The last D.P.C. was convened from 25-2-76 whereas the DPC previous to that was held from 18-1-74 to 23-5-74. There is no question of refixing the seniority of selected J. Es. belonging to SC/ST as their seniority was correctly fixed under the existing orders.

(d) Since there are still selected officers available for promotion to TES. Group B' in the existing panel, there will be no justification to convene another DPC immediately.

(e) The requisite information is given below:—

Sl. No.	Date of DPC	Penal Prepared	S.C.	S.T.
1.	12/13-3-73	65	..	..
2.	25 to 28-3-74	100	3	..
3.	1st & 16th to 18-4-75	100	..	
4.	15th, 16th, 17th, 19th and 23-6-76	120	21	2
5.	14, 15 & 30-11-77 and 1-12-77	120	7	

कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए श्रम न्यायाधिकरणों की स्थापना

1367. **श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक :** क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि श्रमिकों के मजूरी संबंधी मामले निपटाने और उनके निकटवर्ती स्थानों पर उन्हें तुरन्त न्याय उपलब्ध करने हेतु कोई श्रम-न्यायाधिकरण नहीं है जबकि कृषि श्रमिकों से भिन्न श्रमिकों के लिए ऐसे न्यायाधिकरण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार ऐसे बहुत से असहाय कृषि श्रमिकों को न्याय दिलाने के लिए श्रम-न्यायाधिकरण स्थापित करने का है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). जिन संगठित फार्मों को व्यवसाय या कारोबार के रूप में चलाया जाता है और जो औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए उद्योग हैं, उनमें नियोजित कृषि श्रमिकों से संबंधित विवादों को श्रम न्यायालयों/औद्योगिक अधिकरणों को भेजा जा सकता है । न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के अधीन निर्धारित दरों से कम दरों पर मजदूरी या किसी विश्राम दिवस के लिए पारिश्रमिक या इस प्रकार के विश्राम दिवस को किए गए कार्य या समयोपरि की दर पर मजदूरी के भुगतान संबंधी दावे अधिनियम के अधीन नियुक्त दावा प्राधिकारी के पास दायर किए जा सकते हैं । कृषि श्रमिकों तथा असंगठित श्रमिकों की समस्याओं पर हाल ही में ग्रामीण असंगठित श्रमिकों संबंधी विशेष सम्मेलन में विचार किया गया, जो 25 जनवरी, 1978 को हुआ था और इस सम्मेलन की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी गई है ।

संतति निरोध के लिए आयुर्वेद पद्धति में औषधियों का विकास

1368. **श्री राघवजी :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयुर्वेद पद्धति में संतति निरोध की औषधि के विकास के लिए गत पांच वर्षों में कौन-कौन से प्रयास किये गये हैं; और

(ख) किन-किन औषधियों पर सफल परीक्षण हो चुका है और कितनी औषधियों पर परीक्षण जारी हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जन्म नियन्त्रण के लिये आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं का विकास करने की दृष्टि से भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति और होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद ने निम्नलिखित क्लिनिकल एवं कैमिको फार्माकोलोजिकल सक्रीनिंग यूनिट स्थापित किए हैं :—

1. क्षेत्रीय अनुसन्धान संस्थान, त्रिवेन्द्रम (केरल) ।

2. क्षेत्रीय अनुसन्धान संस्थान, कलकलकत्ता (पश्चिम बंगाल) ।

3. डा० ए० लक्ष्मीपति युनिट फार रिसर्च इन इंडियन मेडिसिन, मद्रास (तमिलनाडु) ।

4. केन्द्रीय आयुर्वेद अनुसन्धान संस्थान, पटियाला (पंजाब) ।

5. परिवार कल्याण अनुसन्धान परियोजना, लखनऊ (उत्तर प्रदेश) ।

6. परिवार कल्याण अनुसन्धान परियोजना, बम्बई (महाराष्ट्र) ।

7. परिवार कल्याण अनुसंधान परियोजना, वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश) ।

8. कैमिको फार्माक्लोजिकल अनुसंधान परियोजना, त्रिवेन्द्रम (केरल) ।

9. कैमिको फार्माक्लोजिकल अनुसन्धान परियोजना, भुवनेश्वर (उड़ीसा) ।

10. कैमिको फार्माक्लोजिकल अनुसंधान परियोजना, जामनगर (गुजरात) ।

11. कैमिको फार्माक्लोजिकल अनुसन्धान परियोजना, वाराणासी (उत्तर प्रदेश) ।

(ख) 21 औषधियों/नुस्खों पर अध्ययन/परीक्षण किए जा रहे हैं । ऐसे औषधियों के प्रयोगात्मक परीक्षण के परिणामों को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है जिनसे उत्साहवर्धक परिणाम निकले हैं ।

Reduction in Production Target of Iron Ore for Current Year

1369. SHRI M. KALAYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to reduce the production target of iron ore for the current year;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor;

(c) whether some of the workers are likely, to face retrenchment following Government's decision to reduce the production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (d). Since no annual target for production of iron ore is fixed by Government the question of its reduction does not arise. However, production of iron ore for exports is being adversely affected by the acute recession in the world steel industry and consequent slump in overseas demand.

Upgrading of some Post Offices

1370. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Posts and Telegraphs Department has planned to upgrade some branch post offices to sub-post offices during 1977-78 in the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the upgradation of branch post offices into departmental sub-post offices circle-wise particularly in the State of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the table of the House.

Statement

S. No.	Circle	No. of post offices upgraded from 1-4-77 to 31-1-78
1.	Andhra	7
2.	Bihar	5
3.	Delhi	4
4.	Gujarat	15
5.	J. & K.	
6.	Kerala	17
7.	Karnataka	3
8.	M. P.	10
9.	Maharashtra	3
10.	N. E.	1
11.	N. W.	6

S. No.	Circle	No. of post offices upgraded from 1-4-77 to 31-1-78
12.	Orissa	3+1 upgraded in Feb-rurary, 1978
13.	Rajasthan	18
14.	Tamilnadu	7
15.	U. P.	7
16.	West Bengal	13
		119+1

Names of Branch post Offices upgraded/to be upgraded in Orissa State in 1977-78.

Upgraded	To be upgraded
1. Rasgovindpur	1. Gurandia
2. Biswanathpur	2. Barkhama
3. Sumandalo	3. Olaver
4. Kurtumgarh	4. Khuntagaon
	5. Avana
	6. Hulursinga

Settlement of Labour Disputes in Gujarat

1371. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some labour disputes in Gujarat have been referred to him for settlement during the last one year; and

(b) how many cases he has been able to settle?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Presumably reference is to labour disputes in respect of which the appropriate Government under the Industrial Disputes Act is the Government of Gujarat. No such disputes have been referred to the Union Labour Minister during the last one year.

Steps to supply Raw Material and Power to Mini Steel Mills

1372. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the steps taken to supply adequate raw materials and power to the mini steel mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): Government do not directly regulate supply of raw materials to the mini steel plants. However, in order to assist the mini steel plants, Government have abolished import duty on melting scrap, and excise duty on certain categories of heavy melting scrap procured from the integrated steel plants. Government have also allowed import of graphite electordes whenever indigenous supply has not been adequate to meet the requirements of the mini steel units. Import of certain quantity of specified categories of scrap has also been allowed recently so as to supplement indigenous supply.

As regards power, Government efforts has been to ensure supply of power to the mini steel plants on continued and consistant basis, to the extent feasible. The actual power supply however depends upon total availability of power in different States and the relative priority that may be accorded to this industry by the State Electricity Boards at a particular point of time.

राष्ट्रीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान का स्तर बढ़ाना

1373. **श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर:** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जयपुर के राष्ट्रीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान के स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त संस्थान का वर्तमान वार्षिक बजट क्या है और उस में शिक्षकों एवं विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) इस संस्था की व्यवस्था में राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार का किस प्रकार से प्रतिनिधित्व होगा ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) राष्ट्रीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान, जयपुर का विकास किया जा रहा है जिससे वह अपने उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति कर सके ।

(ख) इस संस्थान के बजट में 1977–78 के लिए 27.04 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है । इस संस्थान में 34 अध्यापक, 12 वैद, 412 पूर्व स्नातक छात्र और 23 स्नातकोत्तर छात्र हैं ।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान, जयपुर के शासी निकाय में भारत सरकार के 8 प्रतिनिधि/मनोनीत व्यक्ति, राजस्थान सरकार के 6 प्रतिनिधि और इस संस्थान के निदेशक हैं ।

Probe into the Himacycline Capsules Manufactured by HIMCO Laboratories, Sonepat (Haryana)

1374. SHRI O. P. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 5159 on 28th July, 1977 and Unstarred Question No. 3197 on 8th December, 1977 and state:

(a) how was it that the spurious Himacycline Capsules taken in 1973 manufactured by Himco Laboratories Sonepat (Haryana) were found containing Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride when the licence to manufacture this drug was given to this concern on 14-1-74;

(b) does this not indicate that the investigation of the spurious drugs case was not correctly done;

(c) is it not desirable to order a fresh probe in the said case by a responsible expert of the Central Drug Standard Control Organisation; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Threatening Letter to Prime Minister by Universal Proutist Revolutionary Federation

1375. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that copies of a threatening letter or document addressed to the Prime Minister by the Universal Proutist Revolutionary Federation, U.S. Division, North American Command was received by many of our Embassies and Missions abroad in November and/or December last;

(b) the names of the countries in which such Embassies and/or Missions are situated;

(c) whether a copy of the said letter or document will be laid on the Table;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the said letter or document has been traced to any specific source following investigations or inquiry by the Governments of the countries concerned; and

(f) whether the Government of India collaborated in such inquiries, and if so, in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Such letters were received only in the U.S.A.

(c) The texts of the letters are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1680/73].

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir. However, investigations are continuing.

(f) The letters of threat were handed over to the local scarcity authorities for investigation by them. Names of known Anand Marg activists have also been made available to them. Any other assistance requested in rendered to the extent possible.

मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में पेलेट बनाने का संयंत्र

1376. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री 8 दिसम्बर, 1977 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 344 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में पेलेट बनाने के एक संयंत्र की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है और क्या सलाहकार इंजीनियर नियुक्त कर दिये गये हैं, यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) उन पार्टियों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने अक्तूबर, 1977 में टेण्डर दिये थे, और प्रत्येक टेण्डर का मूल्य कितना है, और यह कार्य सम्भवत: कब तक शुरू हो जाएगा, और इस पर कितना पूंजी-निवेश किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) नवम्बर, 1976 में मेसर्स मेटलर्जीकल एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कंसल्टेंट्स (इंडिया) लि० की इस परियोजना के लिये सलाहकार के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था। संयंत्र के निर्माण के लिये अक्तूबर, 1977 में प्राप्त हुए टेंडरों तथा बाद में जनवरी, 1978 में प्राप्त हुए स्पष्टीकरणों का नेशनल मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन/मेकन द्वारा विस्तृत मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में बैलाडिला लौह अयस्क चूर्ण के उपयोग के लिए पैलेट बनाने के एक संयंत्र की स्थापना के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि पेलेट की बिक्री के लिए दीर्घकालीन करार किया जाए तथा समस्त प्राथमिकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए आवश्यक वित्तीय संसाधन जुटाए जा सकें।

(ख) अक्तूबर, 1977 में निम्नलिखित पार्टियों से टेंडर प्राप्त हुए थे :—

(1) एलिस चामर्स, अमरीका

(2) लुर्गी कैमी, पश्चिम जर्मनी

(3) भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम, रांची

(4) लकाब, स्वीडन

(5) मेट-केम, कनाडा

प्रत्येक टेंडर का मूल्य तथा संयंत्र की अनुमानित लागत बताना इस समय संभव नहीं है। परियोजना में पूंजी-निवेश के बारे में निर्णय लेने के पश्चात ही कार्य शुरू करने का प्रश्न आएगा।

Uniformity in Wages of Bidi, Handloom and Cashew Industries

1377. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to ensure some kind of uniformity in the wages and working conditions of the workers engaged in traditional industries like bidi, handloom, cashew etc. in different States;

(b) if so, details regarding the proposal; and

(c) the steps taken so far for the implementation of this scheme and what is the response of State Governments to this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). State Governments are the approriate Governments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in respect of bidi, cashew and handloom industries.

However, with a view to narrowing down the disparity in the wage rates of bidi workers it was agreed in the State Labour Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi in September, 1974 to revise wages within the range of Rs. 4.50 and Rs. 5.00 for rolling 1000 bidis. In the Conference of the State Labour Ministers of Southern Region held on 27-1-78, there was a general agreement to revise the wages of bidi workers in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu by May, 1978 The proposed range of wages generally accepted was between Rs. 5.50 and Rs. 6.00 per 1000 bidis rolled.

The problem of disparity in the wages of workers in cashew industry was also considered at the same Conference of State Labour Ministers of the Southern Region and it was decided that a Committee be set up to study the wage problems in the cashew industry.

Uniform minimum wages in handloom industry through the country is not considered to be due to several reasons.

बस्तर जिले में क्षय रोगियों के लिए चिकित्सा सुविधाएं

1378. **श्री अघन सिंह ठाकुर :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले के लगभग प्रत्येक गांव में 3 अथवा 4 परिवार क्षय रोग से पीड़ित हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि वहां कोई क्षय रोग अस्पताल नहीं है, और रोगियों को समुचित चिकित्सा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार क्षेत्र के लोगों को चिकित्सा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करने के लिए समुचित कार्यवाही करेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) 1955–58 में किये गये राष्ट्रीय नमूना क्षय रोग सर्वेक्षण और बाद में छोटे पैमाने पर किये गये सर्वेक्षणों से पता चला है कि एक हजार जनसंख्या के पीछे लगभग 15 ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जिनमें एक्सरे द्वारा क्षयरोग सिद्ध हो गया है और इनमें से लगभग एक-चौथाई रोगियों का थूक पाजेटिव हैं अथवा वे संक्रामक रोगी हैं। इस सर्वेक्षण में यह भी पता चला है कि शहरी तथा ग्रामीण आबादी में क्षयरोग की व्यापकता की दर लगभग एक जैसी ही है और अनुमान के तौर पर यदि एक गांव की आबादी औसतन लगभग 800 से 1000 मान ली जाए तो यह अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि देश के प्रत्येक गांव में 10 से 15 ऐसे क्षयरोगी होंगे जिनका

रोग एक्सरे द्वारा सिद्ध हो गया है और इनमें से 3 से 4 रोगियों का थूक पाजेटिव अथवा संक्रामक है। जहां तक बस्तर जिले का सम्बन्ध है इसके ब्यौरे का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). जिला-वार क्षयरोग कार्यक्रम को चलाने के लिए बस्तर जिले के जगदालपुर स्थान पर एक जिला क्षयरोग केन्द्र खोल दिया गया है जो इस कार्य में अन्य क्षेत्रीय स्वास्थ्य एवं चिकित्सा संस्थाओं की भी मदद लेगा। इस कार्यक्रम का संचालन करने के लिए इस जिला क्षयरोग केन्द्र को उडेलका कैमरा सहित एक्सरे यूनिट का एक सम्पूर्ण सेट तथा प्रयोगशाला उपकरण दिये गये हैं और एक गाड़ी भी सप्लाई की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त गंभीर रूप से पीड़ित आपात रोगियों के अस्पताल में इलाज करने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने जगदालपुर में दस पलंगों वाले एक क्षयरोग वार्ड का निर्माण कर दिया है। क्षयरोग से पीड़ित रोगियों (जिनमें गांवों में रहने वाले रोगी भी शामिल हैं) का घरों पर इलाज करने के लिए जिला क्षयरोग केन्द्र से दवा की मांग प्राप्त होने पर उसे केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत क्षयरोधी दवाइयां सप्लाई की जा रही हैं। क्षयरोग से पीड़ित रोगियों, विशेषकर ग्रामीण जनता में रोगियों का पता लगाने सम्बन्धी कार्य को तेज करने के लिए राज्यों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे इस कार्य में प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटरों में तैनात सभी स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं का सहयोग प्राप्त करें। इन स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं को कहा जाये कि वे उन्हें सौंपे गये गांवों/क्षेत्रों के अपने नेमी दौरों के दौरान क्षयरोग के लक्षणों वाले व्यक्तियों के थूक के नमूने एकत्र करें और इन नमूनों की अपने अपने प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटरों में जांच करवाएं ताकि रोगियों का निरन्तर तथा नियमित इलाज हो सके। यह भी निर्णय किया गया है कि बी०सी०जी० टीका लगाने सम्बन्धी कार्य को सामान्य स्वास्थ्य एवं चिकित्सा सेवाओं के साथ मिला दिया जाये ताकि गांवों में रहने वाले रोगसुग्राह्य लोगों को बी०सी०जी० का टीका शीघ्र लगाया जा सके। इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटरों तथा सब-सेंटरों के सभी स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं को टीका लगाने सम्बन्धी तकनीक में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। पांचवीं योजना अवधि में राज्यों का केन्द्र प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बी०सी०जी० वैक्सीन की मुफ्त सप्लाई की जाती है :

(ग) जैसा कि ऊपर भाग (ख) में दिया गया है।

Percentage of Population covered under the Government Medical Units in Orissa

1379. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population covered under Government medical units or hospitals in Orissa; and

(b) the amount of Central aid given to the State Government during the last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The planned development of Health Services envisages establishment of one primary health centre in every block. There are 314 blocks in Orissa and 314 primary health centres are functioning In addition, 240 hospitals and 338 dispensaries were functioning in Orissa in 1976. There are 11,683 beds available in the various institutions in the State. This gives an overall bed population ratio of 1 : 2939.

(b) The allocation for various Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes and

the amounts released during the financial year 1974-75, and 1975-76 so far as Orissa State is concerned are as given below:—

Year	Allocations		Amount of Cash Assistance released
	Cash	Kind	
1974-75 . . .	89,56,000	56,47,000	1,12,00,000
1975-76 . . .	1,27,09,000	61,83,000	1,44,79,500
1976-77 . . .	1,71,57,000	1,03,34,000	1,79,20,000

Allocations and provisional payments sanctioned to Government of Orissa for Family Welfare Programmes are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Allocation	Provisional Payment sanctioned
1974-75	186·86	210·71
1975-76 .	204·23	261·16
1976-77 .	437·47	560·45

चिकित्सा की स्वदेशी प्रणाली के साथ होम्योपैथी का संवर्धन

1380. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वदेशी चिकित्सा प्रणाली (विशेषकर आयुर्वेदिक तथा यूनानी) के संवर्धन विकास और विस्तार के साथ-साथ होम्योपैथी के संवर्धन के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं;

(ख) देश में इस समय कितने आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी तथा होम्योपैथी के कालिज पृथक्-पृथक् हैं;

(ग) स्वदेशी चिकित्सा प्रणाली के पंजीकृत डाक्टरों की कुल संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) इन कालेजों में एक जैसा पाठ्यक्रम सुनिश्चित कराने तथा वहां अध्ययन तथा अध्यापन के लिये उचित व्यवस्था करने तथा चिकित्सा की इन प्रणालियों को अधिक उपयोगी बनाने की दिशा में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) होम्योपैथी, आयुर्वेद, यूनानी और सिद्ध चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के उन्नयन विकास और विस्तार के लिए भारत सरकार ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये हैं :—

(1) स्वास्थ्य बजट में प्रति वर्ष अधिक से अधिक धनराशि दी जा रही है और विकास कार्यक्रमों की योजना बनाने और उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिए इन पद्धतियों के विशेषज्ञ नियुक्त किये जा रहे हैं।

(2) 1970 में यह तय किया गया कि देश में राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के लिए एलोपैथी के साथ-साथ आयुर्वेद, यूनानी सिद्ध और होम्योपैथी पद्धतियों का भी उपयोग किया जाए

और इन पद्धतियों को 1972 में केन्द्रीय सेवा चिकित्सा परिचर्या नियम, 1944 के अन्तर्गत चिकित्सा उपचार की प्रतिपूर्ति के प्रयोजन के लिए मान्यता दी गई।

(3) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत इन चिकित्सा पद्धतियों द्वारा उपचार की सुविधाएं दी गई हैं।

(4) इन पद्धतियों के विभिन्न पहलुओं में अनुसन्धान करने के लिए 1969 में भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति और होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद् की स्थापना की गई। इस परिषद् के अधीन देश के विभिन्न भागों में 15 सर्वांग-पूर्ण अनुसन्धान संस्थाओं के अलावा 120 अनुसन्धान यूनिट कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(5) इन पद्धतियों की शिक्षा और प्रेक्टिस को नियमित करने के लिए भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति और होम्योपैथी के लिए एक-एक सांविधिक परिषद् बनाई गई है।

(6) इन पद्धतियों में उपयोग की जा रही औषधियों के मानक और परीक्षण निर्धारित करने के लिए भेषज संहिता समितियों का गठन किया गया है।

(7) औषध और प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम का संशोधन किया गया है ताकि इन पद्धतियों में उपयोग की जा रहीं औषधियों को इनके अन्तर्गत लाया जा सके।

(8) भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति और होम्योपैथी के लिए अलग-अलग भेषज संहिता प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित की गई हैं।

(9) आयुर्वेद और होम्योपैथी के राष्ट्रीय संस्थान स्थापित किये गये हैं।

(10) शिक्षा के स्तर को सुधारने के लिए भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति और होम्योपैथी के प्राइवेट स्नातकपूर्व कालेजों की वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है।

(11) आयुर्वेद की दो सर्वांग-पूर्ण स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं के अलावा (बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में एक आयुर्वेद स्नातकोत्तर केन्द्र और गुजरात आयुर्वेद विश्वविद्यालय) आयुर्वेद के 15 स्नातकोत्तर विभाग एक यूनानी का और दो सिद्ध के हैं। इन्हें भारत सरकार के वित्तीय सहयोग से स्थापित किया गया है।

(12) भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति की राज्य फार्मेसियों की स्थिति सुधारने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है।

(13) रानीखेत (उत्तर प्रदेश) में भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति की एक केन्द्रीय फार्मेसी की स्थापना की जा रही है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इन पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देने, इनका विकास तथा विस्तार करने के सम्बन्ध में उठाये गये कदमों के बारे में सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है और ज्योंही यह सूचना प्राप्त हो जाएगी इसे संसद् के समक्ष पेश रक दिया जायेगा।

(ख) देश में 86 आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, 13 यूनानी कालेज, एक सिद्ध कालेज तथा 100 से अधिक होम्योपैथिक कालेज हैं।

(ग) विभिन्न पद्धतियों में पंजीकृत चिकित्सकों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

आयुर्वेद . .	2,23,230
यूनानी . .	30,456
सिद्ध . .	18,128
होम्योपैथी .	92,027

(ब) भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद् ने आयुर्वेद, यूनानी और सिद्ध के लिये पाठ्यचर्या पहले ही तैयार कर ली है और भारत सरकार की मंजूरी से इन पाठ्यचर्याओं को भारतीय चिकित्सक केन्द्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम, 1970 के अधीन क्रियान्वित करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को भेज दिया गया है। होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय परिषद् ने इस पद्धति के लिये पहले ही पाठ्यचर्या का अनुमोदन कर लिया है जिस पर अब भारत सरकार विचार कर रही है।

अगली योजना अवधि में इन पद्धतियों के कालेजों के स्तरों में सुधार करने के लिये राज्य द्वारा चलाये जा रहे कालेजों तथा प्राइवेट कालेजों दोनों की वित्तीय सहायता देने के प्रस्ताव पर भारत सरकार विचार कर रही है।

Overseas Satellite Centre in Calcutta

1381. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Overseas Satellite Communication Centre in Calcutta;

(b) whether Government have written to West Bengal Government for necessary land in this purpose; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the West Bengal Government thereto and the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). With a view to ensure speedier clearance of traffic, it is proposed to set up a Satellite Gateway Terminal in Calcutta for providing international telephone and telex exchanges and other ancillary facilities.

At the request of the Government of India, the Government of West Bengal are making enquiries to locate a suitable plot of land for the purpose.

Visit of Prime Minister of Japan

1382. DR HENRY AUSTIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister of Japan had desired to meet the Prime Minister of India;

(b) whether the Ministry has made any proposals and are planning to invite the Prime Minister of Japan to India;

(c) if not, the reasons for the same; and

(d) whether External Affairs Minister is planning to visit that country?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) to (c). A letter from our Prime Minister extending an invitation to Prime Minister Fukuda of Japan to visit India was handed by our Ambassador in Japan to the Foreign Minister of Japan on February 20, 1978. We are glad to note that the invitation has been accepted in principle.

(d) It was agreed at the time of the visit to India by His Excellency Mr. I. Hatoyama, previous Foreign Minister of Japan in July 1977 that the annual consultations between the Governments of India and Japan would, in future, be raised to the level of the Foreign Ministers of India and Japan. In line with this, it is expected that our Minister of External Affairs will visit Japan in the summer of 1978 to undertake discussions with his Japanese counterpart.

बिहार के जिलों को उसकी राजधानी के साथ सीधे जोड़ना

1383. **श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या बिहार के सभी जिला मुख्यालयों की राज्य की राजधानी के साथ सीधे जोड़ने की दृष्टि से टेलीफोन सेवा का विस्तार करने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो इस काम के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : बिहार के सभी जिला मुख्यालयों का राज्यों की राजधानी के साथ पहले से ही सीधा टेलीफोन सम्पर्क बना हुआ है।

Mediation in Ethiopia and Somalia Conflict

1384. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any truth in the *Indian Express*, Delhi report of February, 1978 that both Mr. Carter and Mr. Brezhnev have called on India to mediate between Ethiopia and Somalia; and

(b) whether such a move would be welcomed?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). Our Prime Minister had received letters from President Carter and President Brezhnev in which the situation in the Horn of Africa was *inter alia* touched upon. There was, however no request or suggestion in those letters about mediation by India between Ethiopia and Somalia

Sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices in remote areas of Simla and PCO facilities

1385. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sub-post offices and Branch Post Offices in the remote areas of Simla District where PCO facilities have not so far been provided;

(b) the names of the sub-post offices and Branch Post Offices where these facilities are proposed to be provided during 1977-78; and whether in certain branch post offices PCO could not be opened for want of regular postal staff; and

(c) reasons for not covering the left out sub-post offices/branch post offices; if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) There are two Sub-Post Offices and 26 Branch Post Offices in the remote areas of Simla district where P. C. O. facilities have not been provided so far.

(b) It is proposed to provide P. C. O. facility at Chirgaon Sub Post Office during 1977-78. There is no case where a PCO could not be opened in a Branch Post Office for want of regular postal staff.

(c) P. C. Os. are not opened at places which are not covered by the policy of the Department except under Rent and Guarantee terms.

टेल्को द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की राशि न जमा करना

1386. **श्री एम० ए० हनान अलहाज :** क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेल्को बम्बई ने अपने कर्मचारियों के वेतन से कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि

से काटी गई राशि को सरकार के पास जमा नहीं कराया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त कम्पनी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस कम्पनी द्वारा जमा की जाने वाली कर्मचारियों और मालिकों की अंशदान की राशि कितनी है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० रामकृष्ण सिंह) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) मैसर्स टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड एक छूट प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठान है और इसकी भविष्य निधि की व्यवस्था एक न्यासी बोर्ड द्वारा बम्बई में स्थित उसके केन्द्रीय कार्यालय में केन्द्रीय रूप से की जाती है। प्रबन्धकों ने जनवरी, 1978 तक के भविष्य निधि के अंशदान इस न्यासी बोर्ड को हस्तान्तरित कर दिये हैं।

(ख) ऊपर (क) के कारण यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Passing of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Bill by US Senate and its effects on India

1387. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state what are the effects and implications of the passing (on 7-2-78) of the Nuclear Non-Porliferation Bill by U. S. Senate on the nuclear policy and development as far as India is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): Government are at present studying the legislation in the context of its implications on Indo-US nuclear cooperation.

Installation of Telephones in Rural Areas

1388. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to install telephones in rural areas;

(b) the number of such installations proposed to be made, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government would consider the desirability of consulting Members of Parliament in respect of such installations in their respective constituencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARAHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) It is proposed to open 4,000 long-distance Public Call Offices during the two-years' period 1977-78-79. The proposed State-wise break up is given in the attached statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1681/78].

(c) The present policy for provision of Public Call Offices is given in the attached statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1681/78]. Suggestions from M.Ps. in respect of P.C. Os. at stations within the above policy are welcome.

Foreign Assistance for Cyclone affected Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu

1389. SHRI NATWARALAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the amount of foreign asssistance country-wise, received for the rehabilitation and relief of the people affected by the recent cyclone in Andhra Predesh and Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1682/78].

Expenditure incurred on laying underground Cable at Residence of Mr. Bansi Lal

1390. SHRI O. P. TYAGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 20-pair telephone underground cable at the local residence of Mr. Bansi Lal, then Chief Minister of Haryana, was laid down in Bhiwani in 1974;

(b) whether this expenditure was incurred in an unauthorised manner;

(c) the names of the officers responsible for this loss; and

(d) the action taken against the officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The expenditure incurred was duly sanctioned by the Competent Authority.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise.

Sale of 30,000 Tons of Iron Skull Scrap to Kanoi Industries Pvt. Ltd. by Durgapur Steel Plant

1391. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the replies given to the Unstarred Question number 3183 dated the 8th December, 1977 and state:

(a) what further steps have been taken for the total recovery of entire 30,000 MT Iron-skull and Scraps by the Kanoi Industries Private Limited, Calcutta as per the agreement;

(b) what further steps have been taken against the Company by the Durgapur Steel Plant Authorities to enforce either the total recovery as per agreement and schedule or realisation of claim including cost of the entire quantity of Iron-skull scrap with damages and loss suffered by the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(c) what has been the Company's reaction thereto; and

(d) if the failure on the part of the Company continues what shall be the total amount of cost, damages and claims to be realised by the DSP and how such total sums would be realised expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (d). The party, M/s. Kanoi Industries Private Ltd. was issued notice by Durgapur Steel Plant on 5th December, 1977 that in view of its failure and neglect to comply with the terms and conditions of the contract, the Plant was taking action for sale of the materials at the party's cost and shortfall from the contracted rate suffered by the Plant by such re-sale will be at the Party's risk. On receipt of this notice, the party in its letter dated 15th December, 1977 represented that it did not agree with the contention of the Plant. A reply has again been sent to the party on 11th February, 1978. The party's reaction to this is still awaited.

Opening of Telegraph and Telephone Offices

1392. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open new Telegraph and Telephone Offices;

(b) if so, what is the policy of Government and what is the basic principle; and

(c) how many Telegraph and Telephone Offices are proposed to be opened in the coming year 1978-79 and

what is the number of these offices opened in 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Normally telephone and telegraph facilities are provided at a place having a Post Office if the proposal is financially viable. However, in order to extend these facilities to undeveloped areas, a liberal policy is being followed by the department according to which these facilities can be provided even on loss basis at certain categories of stations. A copy of the current policy is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1683/78].

(c) It is proposed to open 4,000 long-distance public call offices and 4,300 telegraph offices in the country during the year 1977 to 1979. 1033 public call offices and 1058 telegraph offices have been opened so far during the year 1977-78 (from 1-4-1977 to 15.2.78).

Representation received by the Minister during his visit to Pune

1393. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 2237 on the 1st December, 1977 and state:

(a) what action have been taken by Government in respect of twelve representations pertaining to his Ministry received by him on the 28th September, 1977 during his visit to Pune (Maharashtra); if so, when and the nature thereof;

(b) whether the concerned have been intimated accordingly; and

(c) if no action have been taken so far, the reasons of the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration in consultation with the concerned authorities. Final replies to the representationists will be sent as soon as decisions are arrived at.

Representation by Elektrosmelt Ltd., regarding extension of permission or making the Licence to produce High Carbon Ferro Manganese at Chandrapur

1394. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken action on the representations dated 6-8-77 & 23-9-77 from Maharashtra Elektrosmelt Ltd. and the Maharashtra State Government respectively regarding the extension of permission of or making the licence, permanent to produce high Carbon Ferro Manganese at Chandrapur—a most backward area in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, when and what is the nature of the action taken and whether the intimation to the effect have been communicated to the concerned; and

(c) if not, what special efforts have been undertaken by the Government within a period of last two months to decide the request made in the representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). The permission already granted to M/s. Maharashtra Elektrosmelt Ltd. allows them to produce 50,000 tonnes per annum of high carbon ferro manganese and 40,000 tonnes per annum of manganese ferro slag by way of diversifications, till March, 1979. Their request for a permanent licence to produce ferro manganese is still under consideration, as the matter would have

to be viewed in the context of the Licensing Policy for ferro manganese, which is currently under review.

Number of Foreign Embassies, Consulates and High Commissions in India

1395. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign countries are represented diplomatically in India through Embassies, Consulates, High Commissions etc. as on first January, 1978 and what was their number during 1956 and 1966 respectively;

(b) how many foreign countries maintained commercial or trade representatives in India as on first January, 1978 and what was their number during 1956 and 1966 respectively; and

(c) how many commercial or trade representatives do the Indian Government maintain in foreign countries as on first January, 1978 and what was this number during 1956 and 1966 respectively?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE):

(a)	1978 ..	110
	1966 ..	84
	1956 ..	66

(b) In Delhi Commercial or Trade representatives are attached to the diplomatic Missions themselves. Most Mission designate diplomatic officers to attend to Commercial or Trade work.

Outside Delhi Commercial and Trade work is likewise attended to by the offices of the Consuls and Deputy High Commissioners. The Trade work is likewise attended to number of countries having separate

1978	13
1966	16
1956	25

(c) In all our Embassies/High Commissions/Consulates abroad one diplomatic officer or other is designated to attend to the Commercial/Trade work However the number of diplomatic officers specifically designated solely as Commercial Representatives is given below:

1978	58
1966	62
1956	51

Foreign going Post Parcels

1396. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign going Post Parcels handled at different post offices in India during the year 1977;

(b) the number of foreign going commercial post parcels and their total value handled at different post offices in India during 1977; and

(c) the total weight of all commercial post parcels and sample post parcels handled during 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Total number of outward parcels:-

(i) Air parcels	- 3,21,596
(ii) Surface parcels	- 2,21,342

(b) and (c). No separate information is maintained.

Telex users in India

1397. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of telex users in the country as on first January, 1978 and how many of these

telex users were availing the facility for overseas telex and what was the number of those using overseas telex services at the end of the First Five Year Plan and at the end of the Third Five Year Plan respectively;

(b) what was volume of traffic on the International Trunk Call and International Direct Dialling (STD) services during 1977 and what was the volume of traffic during the last year of the first and the third plans respectively; and

(c) what was the total number of outgoing foreign telegrams handled by the overseas communication service during 1977 and what was this figure during the last years of the first and the third five year plans respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICTIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The total No. of telex subscribers on 1st January, 1973 in the country was 14184. The corresponding number on 31st March, 1956 and 1966 were Nil and 1029 respectively. All telex subscribers have access to International Telex Service.

(b) International Truk Calls during 1977—71.1 lacs paid minutes.

International STD calls during 1977—8.94 lacs paid minutes.

International Truk Calls during 1955-56—1.36 lacs paid minutes.

International Trunk Calls during 1965-66—3.76 lacs paid minutes.

(c) The total number of out-going foreign telegrams handled by the Overseas Communications Service during 1977 was 2.47 million and this figure during the last years of the first and the third Five Year Plans was:-

1955-56	1.43 million.
1965-66	1.57 million.

Decline in Chromite Mineral due to unscientific working

1398. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to unscientific working and mining the reserves of chromite mineral have been fast declining and no effort is being made to conserve the high grade lumpy chromite amongst others;

(b) if so, the steps being contemplated to conserve the reserves;

(c) the details of the companies or owners both in public sector along with operating Board of Directors who are presently engaged in such mining; and

(d) what is the average production of each such mines in the country along with their location, amount of export made during the last three years and how best Government is contemplating to switch over a scientific mining of such declining reserves of chromite mineral?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement giving the names of Companies engaged in chromite mining both in the public sector and private sector and their Boards of Directors is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1684/78].

(d) A statement giving the location of chromite mines and their production during the last three years is laid on the table of the House. [*Place in Library. See* No. LT-1684/78.]

The quantity and value of chomite exports during the last three years is given, below:

Year	Quantity (in, 000 tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1974-75	305·8	925·00
1975-76	334·4	2,462·00
1976-77	282·97	0,670·00

Kudremukh Iron Ore Project

1399. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the works on the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project is in progress on schedule; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the project schedule, construction of the project proper is to be completed by the end of December, 1979 and shipment of concentrate to Iran is to commence by the end of August, 1980. Most of the major items of equipment needed have been ordered. Civil engineering work is in progress in various areas such as crushers, concentrator plant, ware-house, tailings dam etc. Erection of steel structures for the concentrator plant building and the ware house is also well under way.

Discussion held with Foreign Minister of Thailand

1400. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his visit to Thailand he had discussions with the Foreign Minister on assistance and technical training facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Foreign Minister has not visited Thailand.

(b) Does not arise.

कोलार सोने की खान के श्रमिकों में बेरोजगारी का भय और असंतोष

1401. **श्री नटवर लाल बी० परमार :** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोलार सोने की खानों में उत्पादन उनके निरन्तर कम होने और उनके बन्द होने की आशंका से वहां काम करने वाले श्रमिकों में बेरोजगारी का भय और असंतोष पैदा हो रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इन श्रमिकों को वैकल्पिक काम देने के लिए क्या योजनाएं बनाई जा रही हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Extension of Health Insurance Scheme

1402. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for extending the Health Insurance Scheme to the general public as well as to the rural and urban population;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) what is the present scheme in operation and the details thereof; and

(e) how much amount has been spent in various States on this scheme during 1975 to February, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to lack of resources, both financial and administrative, it is not possible to extend the Health Insurance Scheme to cover the entire population in the country.

(d) and (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Proposal to amend Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952

1403. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for amending the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 on the lines of section 223 etc. of the Income tax Act, 1961 providing for an independent Recovery Machinery under the supervision of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). The Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund had recommended in its 74th meeting held at Bangalore on the 5th December, 1977 that the Organisation should have its own independent Recovery Machinery under the control and supervision of the Provident Fund Commissioners like the Income Tax Department. The proceedings of the Board have been received by Government for its consideration.

Sharing of Ganga waters during lean months

1404. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was held recently in Dacca regarding implementation of Ganga water agreement between India and Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) The 14th Meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission, which has been reactivated in accordance with Article IX of the Agreement on Sharing of the Ganga Waters and on Augmenting its Flow and the status of which has now been raised to the Ministerial level, took place in Dacca from 21st January, 1978 to 23rd January, 1978.

(b) The Joint Rivers Commission decided that proposals by either side for augmenting the flow of the Ganga would be submitted by mid-March, 1978. These proposals would be studied in the next meeting of the Joint Rivers Commission with a view to formulating integrated proposals for joint study and investigation.

सहायक इंजीनियर से इंजीनियर के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिये नियम

1405. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी भी कर्मचारी को तब तक पदोन्नत नहीं किया जा सकता जब तक वह किसी पद पर स्थायी न हो;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह नियम सहायक इंजीनियरों तथा क्षेत्रीय सहायक इंजीनियरों की पदोन्नति के लिये भी लागू होता है;

(ग) क्या पदोन्नति के लिये एक विशिष्ट निर्धारित अवधि तक का अनुभव भी अनिवार्य है; और

(घ) क्या एक सहायक इंजीनियर को इंजीनियर के पद पर पदोन्नत करने के लिये यह नियम लागू किया जाता है, क्या दोनों ही पदों के लिए अनुभव भी अनिवार्य है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जबकि दोनों पदों का उत्तरदायित्व समान है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) जी हां। अगले ऊंचे ग्रेड में पदोन्नति के लिए एक निर्धारित अवधि तक सहायक इंजीनियर के रूप में काम करने का अनुभव जरूरी है। सहायक इंजीनियर के पद और उसके बाद पदोन्नति होने पर इंजीनियर (मंडल इंजीनियर या कार्यपालक इंजीनियर) के पद के कार्यभार का उत्तरदायित्व समान नहीं है।

Set up of Ayurvedic Pharmacy in Himachal Pradesh

1406. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Ayurvedic Pharmacy for manufacturing medicines out of medicinal herbs on the pattern of Ranikhet in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: (a) No, Sir. However, the State Government will be consulted on this subject and if there is any such proposal, the same will be considered for possible Central assistance.

(b) Does not arise.

Government Hospitality Organisation

1407. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government hospitality organisation is still functioning;

(b) when was it started and what was its annual budget;

(c) details of expenses incurred for the erstwhile Prime Ministers in their respective residences; and

(d) how much the erstwhile Prime Ministers were made to pay from their own pocket for their own boarding?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes.

(b) It was started in 1948 under the administrative control of the Military Secretary to the President of India, Rashtrapati Bhavan, New

Delhi. From 1966 onwards it has been under the Ministry of Extenal Affairs.

Figures about budget provisions and actural expenditure for G.H.O./ P.M.'s Hospitality are given below:

Financial year	Budget Provision (in Rs.)	Actual expenditure (in Rs.)
1948-49	The information regarding Annual Budget may be seen from the relevant books of Demands under Cabinet head C & D, No separate details of expenses were kept However, for supplies made from Govt. Hospitality Organisation to the Prime Minister recoveries were made according to the rates prevailing then.	
1949-50		
1950-51		
1951-52		
1952-53		
1953-54		
1954-55		
1955-56		
1956-57		
1957-58		
1958-59		
1959-60		
1960-61		
1961-62		
1962-63		
1963-64		
1964-65		
1965-66		
1966-67	Budget files for the years 1966-67 to 1971-72 have since been destroyed and as such the details of the budget provision are not available.	1,12,978·65
1967-68		1,19.883·08
1968-69		1,75,921·78
1969-70		1,59.710·44
1970-71		1,82,686·92
1971-72		1,96,370·74
1972-73	2,25,000·00	2,28,652·22
1973-74	2,25,000·00	2,25,792·60
1974-75	3,20,000·00	3,19,201·49
1975-76	2,90,000·00	2,89,676·79
1976-77	3,30,000·00	3,35,015·29,
1977-78	3,00,000·00 (in R.E. 77-78 will ask for more funds in F.E. 1977-78)	3,64,651·17 (upto Feb., 1978)

(c) The above figures do not include any element of expenditure in regard to the boarding of any of the erstwhile Prime Ministers. However, salaries and other allowances paid to an Assistant, Chauffeur and class IV employees like peons, Masalchis, Cooks, Sweepers etc., engaged in the P.M.'s House are included in the "G.H.O." budget. Amounts incurred for giving light refreshments at the P.M.'s are also debited to the G.H.O. Budget under "Hospitality Expenses". Other expenses incurred at the P.M.'s House are not met out of the provisions made for "G.H.O."

(d) Since the date of its inception in the Ministry of External Affairs, G.H.O. is not boarding any Prime Minister from its budget.

Grant of Telephone connections to Rajkot District

1408. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Upleta Municipality, Kacheri, District Rajkot in Gujarat has sent a representation to the Department *vide ref.* No. 2057 dated 18th October, 1977 against the refusal of four new telephone connections and if so, the names of the places for which telephone connection have been demanded;

(b) the reasons for not granting telephone connections so far; and

(c) when telephone connections would be granted for these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. Representation was made to General Manager Telecom. Gujarat regarding four telephone connections at the following addresses:—

(i) The residence of Chief Officer of Upleta Municipality.

(ii) Maj-dam Pump House.

(iii) Dhoraji Road Octroi Naka.

(iv) Residence of Head Clerk, Upleta Municipality.

(b) The connections could not be sanctioned as Advance Deposits against these registrations were not paid within the prescribed time.

(c) The telephone connections can be provided after receipt of fresh applications in prescribed forms and payment of advance deposits.

[जामनगर जिले के भणगोल गांव में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये जाना

1409. **श्री धर्मसिंहभाई पटेल:** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लगभग दो वर्ष पूर्व गुजरात राज्य के जामनगर जिले के भणगोल गांव तक टेलीफोन लाइन बिछाई गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भणगोल गांव के उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने के लिये धनराशि जमा कराई थी तथा कब और धनराशि कहां जमा की गई थी और प्रत्येक ने कितनी धनराशि जमा की थी;

(ग) भणगोल गांव को टेलीफोन देने में क्या कठिनाई सामने आ रही है; और

(घ) टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब तक दे दिये जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) चार पार्टियों ने लालपुर डाकघर में पेशगी जमा के रूप में आठ-आठ सौ रुपये की धनराशि जमा कराई थी। इसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

पार्टी का नाम	भुगतान की तारीख
1. डी०सी०सी० कम्पनी लि०	23–6–76
2. मेसर्स डी० मोहनलाल एंड कं०	14–6–76
3. पटेल पुंजा भाई मेघाजी भाई	14–6–76
4. पटेल हंसराज लाडाभाई	14–6–76

(ग) शुरू में 12 व्यक्तियों ने आवेदन दिये थे। इनमें से सिर्फ चार पार्टियों ने पेशगी जमा की धनराशि जमा कराई। अतः एक्सचेंज खोलने का प्रोजेक्ट एस्टीमेट आर्थिक दृष्टि से अलाभकर हो गया है और यह एक्सचेंज नहीं खोला जा सका।

(घ) जब पर्याप्त संख्या में आवेदक पेशगी जमा की धनराशि जमा करा देंगे और यह एस्टीमेट आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभकर हो जायेगा तब इस एक्सचेंज की स्थापना का काम शुरू किया जा सकता है।

मालीया तालुका, जिला जूनागढ़ में टेलीफोन सेवाओं को सुधारना

1410. **श्री धर्मसिंहभाई पटेल**: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार का गुजरात राज्य के जिला जूनागढ़ में मालीया-हारीना और केशोद-मालीय के बीच नीहरी टेलीफोन लाइनें बिछाने और मालीया से बेरावल तक सीधी लाइन बिछाने और केशोद-मालीया टेलीफोन लाइन को सुचारू ढंग से चलाने के लिये क्या उपाय करने का विचार है और ये उपाय कब किये जाने हैं ; और

(ख) क्या मालीया तालुका के अमरापुर गीर गांव वालों ने टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मांग की है और यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्तियों कम्पनियों ने उक्त मांग कब से की है और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय): (क) मलीय-हारीना और केशोद के बीच एक 3-चैनल कैरियर प्रणाली की स्थापना की जा रही है। यह प्रणाली इसी वित्तीय वर्ष में चालू हो जाएगी। मालीया-हारीना के छोटे आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज को बेरावल से जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि यह पहले से ही केशोद के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है और सर्किटों की संख्या बढ़ाई जा रही है। सर्किटों की संख्या बढ़ जाने के बाद आशा है कि ट्रंक सेवा बेहतर होगी।

(ख) अमरापुर गांव के चार व्यक्तियों ने मालीया-हारीना एक्सचेंज से लम्बी दूरी के कनेक्शन लेने के लिए अर्जियां दी थीं लेकिन जब उन्हें आकलन शुल्क की अदायगी करने के लिए कहा गया तो उन्होंने आगे इसमें कोई रुचि नहीं दिखाई। अमरापुर गांव में एक लम्बी दूरी के पी० सी० ओ० की मंजूरी दे दी गई है और आशा है कि यह पी० सी० ओ० वर्ष 1978–79 के दौरान चालू हो जाएगा।

More C.G.H.S. Dispensary for Inhabitants of Santragachi Central Government Staff Quarters, Howrah

1411. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
DR. SARADISH ROY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is only one C.G.H.S. dispensary and one doctor for more than 5000 inhabitants of Santragachi Central Government Staff Quarters, Howrah;

(b) whether Government have received representations from the Welfare Association for increasing more dispensaries and medical facilities to them; and

(c) if so, steps taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) This area is at present not covered by the Central Government Health Scheme.

(b) and (c). A representation has been received from the Welfare Association, Santragachi Central Government Staff Quarters (General Pool), Howrah, for opening a C.G.H.S. Dispensary in the area. The dispensary will be opened subject to the adequate concentration of Central Government employees in the area as per the norms laid down for opening of a C.G.H.S. Dispensary.

Celebrating Netaji's Birthday in China

1412. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news published in Indian dailies to the effect that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's birthday has been observed in China;

(b) whether such report is correct; and

(c) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) to (c). Government have no information on the subject.

Survey of Minerals in H.P.

1413. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to U.S.Q. No. 743 dated 17-11-1977 and state the outcome of the survey so far undertaken in 1977 in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): As a result of the surveys carried out in Himachal Pradesh during 1977 important mineral deposits which have been located in the State include State in Mandi, Kangra and Kulu Districts, Cement grade limestone in Simla District and Clay in Mandi District. Investigations are continuing in the geothermal field of Parvati valley and regional integrated survey in the Barashigri glacier in Lahaul Spiti District. Nearly 1020 Sq. Kms. of systematic mapping, 12.82 Sq. Kms. of large scale and detailed mapping and 210 Metres of drilling and 262 Cubic Metres of pitting and trenching have been completed during this field season. 1300 samples have been collected. As the field season has not yet ended the detailed results will only be available after completion of chemical analysis and further field work.

Working of Regional Passport Office, New Delhi

1414. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Regional Passport Office, New Delhi, takes a long time in sending the particulars of passport applications for verification;

(b) if so, what is the time taken in getting verification after the receipt of applications;

(c) what steps are being taken to simplify the procedure for expeditious disposal of applications; and

(d) the number of applications received and disposed of by New Delhi Office in November, December, 1977 and January, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) No, Sir. All applications now being received in the Regional Passport Office, New Delhi, are sent to the concerned authorities for verification within 15 days of their receipt.

(b) The time taken for despatch of applications for verification and in obtaining verification reports from

authorities concerned varies from 4 to 75 days, depending upon the time taken by the verification authorities.

(c) Procedure for issue of passports has been simplified from August last year. At present, a time of 15 days is given for obtaining verification reports. Additional staff is being provided in the Regional Passport Offices, including RPO's Office, New Delhi, to expedite disposal of passport applications.

(d) The information is as follows:—

Month	Applications received	Applications disposed of
November 1977	14,411	11,026
December 1977	21,865	11,147
Jaunary 1978	12,480	3,906

The low rate of disposals in January, 1978 is due to the fact that office was being re-organised so as to provide greater facilities to the public.

Shifting of WHO Office from Geneva to New Delhi

1415. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations is contemplating to shift WHO Office from Geneva to India;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether Government of India have urged upon the United Nations to shift and move U.N. Office to India; and

(d) if so, what is their response?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) The question does not arise.

Misuse of Steel Quota

1416. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of misuse of steel quota have been brought to the notice of Government during the last three years;

(b) names and particulars of parties involved;

(c) specific cases of misuse and total amount involved in each case; and

(d) action taken on each case of misuse?

• THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (d). Clause 7 of the Iron and Steel Control (Order), 1956 which required the use of iron and steel to conform to conditions governing its acquisition has been held in abeyance since 17th December, 1975 and as such any one procuring iron and steel from the Steel Plants etc. on or after that date is free to use the material in the manner he likes. There would, therefore, be no question of any misutilisation from 17-12-75 onwards and

hence it is 'Nil' for the two years 1976 and 1977. Information for the year 1975 (i.e. from 1-1-75 to 16-12-75) is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Purchase of Micro-Wave Equipment from Canadian Firm

1417. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has recently purchased micro-wave equipment from a Canadian firm named "Raytheon", worth several crores of rupees;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether it has been alleged that nearly 50 per cent of these equipment was found to be faulty even at the time of installation; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, orders were placed in 1971 on M/s. Raytheon Canada for supply of micro-wave equipment for the following routes at a cost of C. $ 10.1 million approximately.

(i) New Delhi-Bombay.

(ii) New Delhi-Calcutta, and

(ii) Bombay-Calcutta.

(c) and (d). No, Sir, no such allegation has been received. However, some parts of the equipment were found defective during installation. Modification/rectification of defective items is in progress with the assistance of M/s. Raytheon.

Representation from Small Scale Stainless Steel Re-rolling Association

1418. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the All India Small Scale Stainless Steel Re-Rolling Association suggesting some measures to be taken by the Government for the protection of stainless steel re-rolling industry; and

(b) if so, the details and reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation contains suggestions for banning the import of stainless steel sheets for actual users, improving availability of billets/rods for re-rolling, lifting of production of HSL by MMTC for distribution at a pooled price, establishment of an induction hardening plant for rolls, provision of technical know-how regarding pickling and annealing to Small Scale Industries free of cost by HSL and standardisation of Small Re-rolling Machines. Keeping in view the needs of users of stainless steel sheets and having regard to all related aspects, the suggestion for either banning import or distribution at a pooled price has not been found feasible. Regarding re-rollable billets/rods, the re-rolling mills have been advised to place their firm indents on SAIL International who would endeavour to meet them as far as practicable. In regard to induction hardening plant, pickling and annealing and standardisation of small rolling units, action is being initiated with a view to extending necessary technical assistance to re-rollers.

Findings of the Committee on Family Planning Excesses

1419. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fact finding Committee appointed by Government to go into the family planning excesses has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir, the Fact Finding Committee appointed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare by Notification No. Z. 28015/26/INQ/77-Estt.II, dated 16th July, 1977 in respect of the implementation of the Family Planning Programme in the Union Territory of Delhi during the emergency has submitted its report to the Government on the 3rd February, 1978.

(b) The report has been forwarded to the Commission of Enquiry headed by Justice Shah and is under their consideration. The Fact Finding Committee received 855 complaints of forcible sterilisation, harassment, deaths and complications resulting from forcible sterilisation. Of these, 538 complainants appeared before the Committee. There were 268 complainants from the public servants category and 270 from among the members of the public. The Fact Finding Committee examined 91 publicmen, officials, social workers and others connected with the implementation of the Family Planning Programme in the Union Territory of Delhi during the emergency. The findings of the Committee are before the Commission of Enquiry headed by Justice Shah, and the nature of the action to be taken by the Government would depend finally on the report of that Commission.

मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

1420. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) को पूरी तरह कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1977 के पूर्वार्द्ध में कुल कितने सामान्य आदेश, परिपत्र, नोटिस, टेंडर परमिट जारी किये गये और कितने आदेश आदि अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी में जारी किये गये; और

(ग) यदि उक्त धारा को पूरी तरह से कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) के पूरी तरह कार्यान्वयन न किये जा सकने के कारण इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग तथा केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो को अनुवाद के लिए भेजी गई सांविधिक और असांविधिक सामग्री काफी समय तक उनके पास पड़ी रहती है ।

(2) इस मंत्रालय और इसके अधीन कार्यालयों/उपक्रमों/कम्पनियों में अधिकतर

कार्य तकनीकी किस्म का है अत: अधिकारी/कर्मचारी हिन्दी में कार्य करने में कठिनाई महसूस करते हैं।

(3) इस मंत्रालय के अधीन उपक्रमों आदि का अधिकतर पत्राचार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ख्याति स्तर के व्यावसायिक देशी-विदेशी बृहत औद्योगिक संस्थानों के साथ है जो अधिकतर अंग्रेजी मसौदों पर ही जोर देते हैं।

(4) अच्छे अनुवादकों/हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों की कमी के कारण भी इस अधिनियम का पूरी तरह से पालन नहीं हो सका है।

(5) इस मंत्रालय के अधीन अधिकांश कार्यालय/उपक्रम/कम्पनियां अहिन्दी-भाषी-क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं जहां अधिकतर अधिकारी/कर्मचारी हिन्दी पढ़, लिख, बोल या समझ नहीं सकते है।

उक्त धारा का पालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

(1) इस मंत्रालय/सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों उपक्रमों/कम्पनियों की तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्ट की समीक्षा की जाती है और उसमें पाई जाने वाली कमियों की ओर मंत्रालय के सभी अनुभागों और सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों/उपक्रमों/कम्पनियों के अध्यक्षों का ध्यान दिलाया जाता है और उनसे उन्हें दूर करने को कहा जाता है।

(2) इस मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों तथा इस मंत्रालय के अधीन हिन्दी तथा अहिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित कार्यालयों/उपक्रमों/कम्पनियों के हिन्दी न जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का प्रशिक्षण दिलाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

(3) राजभाषा अधिनियम का पालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इस मंत्रालय और इसके अधीन कार्यालयों/उपक्रमों में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियों का गठन किया गया है। इन समितियों की बैठकों में हिन्दी के कार्यान्वयन की दिशा में हुई प्रगति की समीक्षा की जाती है।

(4) इस मंत्रालय के सभी अनुभागों/अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों/उपक्रमों का समय-समय पर निरीक्षण किया जाता है और उन्हें हिन्दी का अधिकाधिक प्रयोग करने के लिए कहा जाता है।

विदेश मंत्रालय में प्रशिक्षित हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट और स्टेनोग्राफर

1421. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या **विदेश** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उनके मंत्रालय में प्रशिक्षित हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों और स्टेनोग्राफरों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें से कितने प्रशिक्षित हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों और स्टेनोग्राफरों की सेवाओं का उपयोग केवल हिन्दी के काम के लिए हो रहा है;

(ग) ऐसे शेष हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों और स्टेनोग्राफरों की सेवाओं का उपयोग न करने के क्या कारण है; और

(घ) क्या उनकी सेवाओं का उपयोग करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) 52.

(ख) 16.

(ग) और (घ). उपलब्ध सभी टाइपकारों और आशुलिपिकों की सेवाओं का अपेक्षित मात्रा में उपयोग किया जा रहा है और मंत्रालय तथा मिशनों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग में वृद्धि के साथ जिसमें वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा हिन्दी में अधिक काम किया जाना भी शामिल है, उनकी सेवाओं का पूर्ण उपयोग किये जाने की सम्भावना है। इसलिए इस काम के लिए अलग से कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है।

विदेश मंत्रालय का पुस्तकालय

1422. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के पुस्तकालय में किताबों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और भाषावार उनकी संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उक्त पुस्तकालय के लिए अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी पुस्तकों की खरीद पर अलग-अलग कितना व्यय किया गया ;

(ग) इस समय इस पुस्तकालय के लिए कौन-कौन से समाचार-पत्र और पत्रिकाएं खरीदी जाती हैं और उनमें से हिन्दी समाचार-पत्रों तथा पत्रिकाओं के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इस पुस्तकालय में हिन्दी पुस्तकों समाचार-पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं की संख्या बढ़ाने की कोई योजना बनाई गई है और यदि हां तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) 71260

लोक सभा — तारांकित प्रश्न सं०—1422

अंग्रेजी	70,707	हिन्दी	47
फ्रेंच	193	चीनी	63
जापानी	57	रूसी	53
जर्मन	26	फारसी	26
पुर्तगाली	26	स्पेनिश	15
इटालियन	12	उर्दू	7
स्वीडिश	6	अरबी	5
तिब्बती	5	डच	3
सिंहाली	3	बंगाली	2
मंगोलियाई	2	पोलिश	2

यह अति विशिष्ट किस्म का पुस्तकालय है जिसका संबंध संदर्भ और अभिलेख के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून, मानचित्रकारी विषयक साहित्य, प्रलेख आदि की सामग्री से है।

(ख) 1975–76 — अंग्रेजी : 85,321.00 रुपये
हिन्दी : कुछ नहीं

1976–77 — अंग्रेजी : 76 347.17 रुपये
हिन्दी : 138.00 रुपये

(ग) सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है । [**ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी । देखिए** संख्या एल टी 1685/78] इस समय हिन्दी का कोई समाचार-पत्र या पत्रिका नहीं मंगाई जाती है । लेकिन इस मंत्रालय का विदेश प्रचार प्रभाग मंत्रालय में प्रयोग और विदेश स्थित मिशनों को वितरण के लिए हिन्दी की पुस्तकें समाचार पत्र और पत्रिकाएं खरीदता है । इसके पास लगभग 700 हिन्दी पुस्तकों का संग्रह है और यह हिन्दी की बहुत सी पत्र पत्रिकाएं मंगाता है । हिन्दी की पुस्तकों, समाचार पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं पर प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 30,000/—रुपये खर्च किए जाते हैं ।

(घ) मंत्रालय की यह योजना है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों और इससे संबंद्ध विषयों की हिन्दी में उपलब्ध उपयुक्त पुस्तकों, समाचार पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं को मंगवाकर इस पुस्तकालय में हिन्दी की पुस्तकों एवं पत्र-पत्रिकाओं का संग्रह किया जाए ।

Transit Facilities to Pakistan for Trade with Bangladesh & Nepal

1423. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is offering a package which will give Pakistan transit facilities for establishing direct trade with Bangladesh and Nepal; and

(b) if so, the contents thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). India had offered transit facilities to Pakistan for its trade with Bangladesh and Nepal in exchange for similar facilities for India's trade with Iran and Afghanistan. The offer still stands.

Ban on Private Practice by Government Doctors

1424. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI S. S. SOMANI:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to ban private practice by Government matter.

(b) if so, details of the proposal under consideration of Government; and

(c) decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The Central Council of Health at their meeting held in New Delhi from 29th to 31st January, 1978 have unanimously recommended to the State Governments that private practice by Government doctors as also those in medical colleges should be banned and that compensatory non-practicising allowance may be given to such doctors. It is for the State Governments to take a decision in the matter.

Guidelines for Effecting Transfers of Doctors/Members of Teaching Staff of Medical Colleges

1425. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated definite guidelines for effecting transfer of doctors/Members of the Teaching staff of the Medical Colleges in Delhi and in the Union territories;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether quite a good number of doctors manage to continue at one place and avoid transfer while others are being shunted periodically from one place to other; and

(d) will Government ensure strict compliance and implementation of the guidelines formulated in regard to the transfer of doctors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A common transfer pattern has been evolved for all the officers of the Central Health Service including those working in teaching and non-teaching participating Units of the Service, located in Delhi and elsewhere. According to this pattern the stations in which the CHS posts are situated have been categorised as category 'A', category 'B', category 'C' and category 'D'. To make the transfer pattern workable, transfers are to be effected from one group of stations to the other and vice-versa by combining stations in categories 'A' & 'B' and in categories 'C' and 'D'. Normally the period of posting at station in a category is as follows:—

for category 'A'—5 years
for category 'B'—4 years
for category 'C'—3 years
for category 'D'—2 years

A special medical allowance of Rs. 150/- per month is granted to CHS officers posted to stations categorised as category 'D' stations.

(c) and (d). The transfers of CHS officers from one station to another are made from time to time in accordance with the general pattern keeping in view the requirements of various institutions and other administrative needs. It is correct that at times some officers, who are proposed to be transferred from cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras try to have the transfer orders cancelled by the bringing different types of pressure and recommendations. But, as far as possible, efforts are made to adhere to the general guiding principles enunciated in this regard.

Abolition of Part Time Doctors in ESI Hospitals of Delhi

1426. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Pradesh E.S.I. Member's Welfare Sabha has approached Government for abolition of part time doctors in ESI hospitals as they are not able to devote enough time to the patients;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). There are a number of full time specialists and in addition, part time Specialists have been provided in a few specialities keeping in view the limited work-load. However, the position is reviewed periodically and full-time specialists are provided if justified on the basis of work-load.

Ban on Private Practice by Doctors Working in ESI Hospitals and Dispensaries

1427. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether doctors in E.S.I. dispensaries and hospitals also come under this purview of Government's decision to put an end to the private practice by Government doctors in the country;

(b) whether senior and experienced E.S.I. doctors attend to these dispensaries and hospitals for two hours only and several junior doctors work under them; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or proposed to take to provide full time and experienced doctors in these hospitals to save patients suffering from serious ailments who have to depend on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) The administration of Medical Benefit under the E.S.I. Scheme is the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, except in the Union Territory of Delhi, where it is administered by Employees' State Insurance Corporation. The medical officers of the E.S.I. Corporation are not allowed private practice.

(b) In E.S.I. dispensaries full-time doctors are appointed. However, in the E.S.I. Hospitals/Specialist Centres, besides the full-time General duty doctors and full-time specialists, part-time Specialists are also appointed. Experienced and senior Specialists work on part-time basis for sessions of two hours duration.

(c) The position with regard to part-time specialists is reviewed periodically and full-time specialists are appointed if justified on the basis of work-load.

Visit of Indian Economic Delegation to Vietnam

1429. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Economic Delegation, headed by the Minister of State for External Affairs, Mr. Samarendra Kundu, visited Vietnam by the end of January, 1978 or thereabout for talks on economic co-operation between the two countries;

(b) if so, full facts thereof, including the names of the Indian delegates, the expenses incurred, the duration of their visit;

(c) the main subjects discussed, and the agreements reached, if any, at the said meetings in Vietnam; and

(d) whether any Vietnamese Delegation visited India earlier in 1977 and whether any Protocols were signed, and if so, broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition of the Delegation was as follows:

1. Shri Samarendra Kundu, Minister of State, Ministry of External Affairs.

2. Shri V. K. Ahuja, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.

3. Shri A. K. Ghosh, Additional Secretary, Department of Steel and Mines.

4. Shri S. Shahbuddin, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.

5. Shri S. K. Sodhia, Director, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

6. Shri K. Roy Paul, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.

7. Shri R. N. Das, Private Secretary to Minister of State for External Affairs.

They were in Vietnam from February 1 to 7, 1978. Information about the total expenditure incurred is being collected.

Representatives of IDBI, the State Bank of India and the Projects & Equipment Corporation were also in Vietnam during the Delegation's visit.

(c) The discussions covered the development of economic and technical cooperation between India and Vietnam. It was agreed that India would assist Vietnam in the transport sector, particularly railways, and also in the field of agriculture and livestock. It was further agreed that the Government of India, in association with the Indian banking system, would extend a line of credit to Vietnam to facilitate import of machinery, equipment and livestock needed by Vietnam from India.

The Delegation also helped in preparing the ground for the visit of His Excellency Prime Minister Pham Van Dong to India. Drafts of agreements on cooperation in Trade and Economy, Science and Technology, and Agricultural Research were nearly finalised for signature during the visit of the Prime Minister of Vietnam.

(d) Yes, Sir. A Vietnamese Economic Delegation visited India in August-September 1977 and there was an exchange of letters on an interest-free loan of 100,000 tonnes of wheat to Vietnam and on the setting up of a Buffalo Breeding Centre and a Rice Research Institute in Vietnam.

Drive to Eradicate Leprosy

1430. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that leprosy is one of the deadly diseases affecting scores of our countrymen and women for several years past;

(b) if so, the incidence of it in the last 3 years, 1975 to 1977, and whether it is on increase or decline;

(c) whether Government have recently launched or helped to launch a special drive to eradicate this disease, and if so, the broad details thereof; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) There are not many deaths due to leprosy, but it causes a deformities leading to disability if allowed to progress untreated. Leprosy is completely curable with modren medicines and the deformity can be totally prevented if diagnosed and treated early. The disease has been in existence in our country for several centuries

(b) Year-wise incidence is not available as an All-India survey has not been conducted. The estimated number of leprosy patients in the country is about 3.2 million. Wherever the National Leprosy Control Programme has worked effectively, there are indications of decrease in the incidence.

(c) The National Leprosy Control Programme was launched by Government of India during the Second Five-Year Plan. It has been continued and intensified. Though the ultimate objective is to eradicate the disease, the measures presntly taken are for controlling its incidence. Under

the National Leprosy Control Programme, the following units/centres have so far been established:—

1. Leprosy Control Units ..	368
2. Survey, Education & Treatment Centres ..	5265
3. Urban Leprosy Centres ..	377
4. Reconstructive Surgery Units	65
5. Temporary Hospitalisation Wards	150
6 Training Centres	39
7. Beds for treatment of Leprosy cases about ..	30,000

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of Special Machinery to Look into Complaints of Excessive or Wrong Telephone Bills

1431. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of complaints are being continuously received by the concerned P&T and Telephone Departments all over the country from the telephone subscribers as well as from non-telephone-users about either excessive or wrong or both types of billings;

(b) if so, whether Government have set up any special machinery or squad to urgently look into this serious and sustained complaint with a view to rectifying the situation and improving the billing procedure; and

(c) if so, broad details thereof; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. The complaints received are about one per cent only of the bills.

(b) A committee has recently been set up to review the complaints of excess metering and improving the billing procedure in Delhi. Based on the recommendations, action will also be taken for other Districts/Circles.

(c) Broadly the Committee will see whether:

(1) the meters are functioning properly in relation to internal exchange equipment and external lines, wires and channels etc.

(2) the meter readings are correctly recorded in the relevant documents and records and are correctly communicated to billing branch; and

(3) the bills made on the basis of those readings are correctly prepared.

(d) Does not arise.

Convening meeting of Telephone Advisory Committee in Delhi and Improving Telephone Service

1432. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) why no meeting of the newly set up Telephone Advisory Committee for Delhi has been called so far;

(b) how many complaints were received by the Department in Delhi in the last three months about the poor service of telephones; and

(c) what specific steps have been taken to improve the services in Delhi in the last three months and what specific steps Government propose to take in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The reconstituted Telephone Advisory Committee met on 15-2-1978.

(b)	Nov.' 77	Dec.' 77	Jan. 1978
(i) Service complaints booked on phone . . .	130154	137163	130040
(ii) Written complaints	397	459	448
(iii) Excess metering complaints .	1016	1153	1316

(c) The following remedial measures have been taken:—

1. Continuous checking of exchange equipments and external plant including subscribers' telephone and removal of defects.

2. A service Quality Observation Team tests the performance of exchanges regularly.

3. The present overloading of exchanges is being gradually eased by adding new equipment and by transfering the areas to new exchanges which are being installed gradually.

Companies against whom Arrears of P.F., Family Pension and Damages above Rs. 25 lakhs Outstanding

1433. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies against whom arrears of Provident Fund, Family Pension and damages above Rs. 25 lakhs are pending;

(b) what action has been taken against each company;

(c) is it a fact that no stern action has been taken in some cases; and

(d) how many companies have been prosecuted and how many of their directors have been put behind the bars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1686/78].

(d) 14678 prosecution cases were launched against the defaulting employers in the year 1976-77. The information regarding the number of directors who have been put behind bars is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Steps to encourage Ayurvedic and other Indigenous system in the Country

1434. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what specific steps have been taken by Government to encourage Ayurvedic and other indigenous systems in the country in the last 3 months;

(b) why no action has been taken so far to provide Ayurvedic medicines of good quality and at a cheaper rate in the country;

(c) is it also a fact that Ayurvedic medicines are not available even in Government hospitals and dispensaries; and

(d) what are the proposals of Government to expand the Ayurvedic system in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The following steps have been taken by

the Government of India to encourage Ayurvedic and other indigenous systems of medicine during the last three months:

(1) In February, 1978, the Working Group on Indigenous Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy constituted by the Planning Commission, to prepare the Sixth Five-Year Plan programme, gave its report.

(2) Various development programmes for Ayurveda, among others, were discussed in the 4th Joint Conference of Central Councils for Health and Family Welfare, held in January 28—31, 1978 and the Conference recommendations have been circulated among the States.

(3) It has been decided to establish 4 Research Councils, one each for Ayurveda including Siddha, Unani, Homoeopathy and Naturopathy including Yoga.

(4) It has been decided to establish a National Institute for Unani System of Medicine.

(5) It has been decided to establish a 300 bed Ayurvedic Hospital at Harinagar, New Delhi.

(6) A decision has been taken to appoint, in Primary Health Centres, a third Doctor belonging to Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy.

(7) It has been decided to open Units of ISM and Homoeopathy in all the new dispensaries to be opened under CGHS.

(8) A Company to manage a Central Pharmacy for Indian Systems of Medicine is being set up.

(9) A Postgraduate Department in Ayurveda has been sanctioned for Government Ayurvedic College, Patna.

The information in respect of States is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

(b) To provide medicines of good quality and at cheaper rates in the country, the following steps have been taken:

(1) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act has been amended to bring under its purview the drugs of Ayurvedic system, among others.

(2) The Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Committee has prepared a standard Ayurvedic Formulary.

(3) The Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has worked out standards for 444 Ayurvedic formulations.

(4) Financial assistance has been given to some State Pharmacies to produce Ayurvedic medicines at cheaper rates.

(5) The Central Pharmacy for Indian Systems of Medicine which is being established will help in producing Ayurvedic medicines in good quality and at cheaper rates.

(c) Information is being collected from States and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

So far as Central Government dispensaries under CGHS are concerned efforts are always made to make available all the essential medicines.

(d) The information from the States is awaited and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

So far as the Central Government Health Scheme is concerned, some more Ayurvedic units in existing Dispensaries will be established and a hospital under the Scheme will also be opened.

Number of Post Offices to be Provided

1435. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 50,000 more villages would be provided with post offices;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the number of additional post offiees to be installed in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). During 1978—83, 25,000 new post offices are proposed to be opened in villages. The number to be opened in each State during 1978-79 will be decided shortly and the information will be placed on the Table of the House.

Offer of Financial Assistance made by Dr. Mohammed Burhanuddin

1436. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Syedna Dr. Mohammed Burhanuddin, an Indian Citizen, Bohra Priest has in a press statement in the first week of January, 1978 in Pakistan announced a donation of Indian Rupees 5.2 Millions for charitable purposes reserved specially for Pakistani Citizens at Karachi;

(b) if so, what are the norms and conditions and protocol of making such donations in Indian Rupees in foreign countries by Indians;

(c) has his Ministry or Indian Embassy in Pakistan taken notice of this statement;

(d) if so, have they verified the sources from which such donations are made; and

(e) what advice or steps have they taken in this affairs?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHR ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) to (d). The Government of India understand from the Secretary to His Holiness Dr. Syedna Mohammed Burhanuddin Sahib that during the latter's visit to Pakistan, which was between December 8, 1977 and January 10, 1978, he had declared the establishment of a public charitable trust called His Holiness Dr. Syedna Taher Saifuddin Memorial in Pakistan. Dr. Burhanuddin in his official capacity declared his intention to contribute a sum of Pakistani Rsfi 5,15,200 to the corpus of the trust after the trust is duly registered and qualified for tax exemptions. The funds will be from and out of the income of Dawat-e-Hadiyah, Pakistan, arising entirely out of sources in Pakistan. The intended donation is not meant to be in Indian Rupees or from Indian sources.

(e) The Government of India do not propose to take any steps in this matter.

Mobile Post Offices in Villages

1437. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mobile post offices operating during 1977 and how many of them have covered the village areas and in how many villages;

(d) what is the target of village mobile posts to be opened during 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(c) the number of public telegraph offices opened in Madhya Pradesh (a) in place having population of 5000 and above (b) in backward and hilly areas and Districts; and

(d) the number of (a) post offices (b) mobile post offices opened in the Districts of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha of Madhya Pradesh and what is the proposal of opening post offices during 1978-79 in the above three Districts of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) 19,898 Mobile Post Offices are operating in rural areas covering 51,124 villages, as on 31st December, 1977.

(b) It is tentatively proposed to open about 2,000 Mobile Post Offices each in 1978-79 and 1979-80.

(c) Telegraph Offices have been opened in Madhya Pradesh at (a) 180 places with a population of 5,000 or more and (b) 767 places in backward and hilly areas.

(d) The information is given in the table below:

TABLE

District	No. of post offices existing					Total	Proposed for 1978-79
	HWs	DSOs	EDSOs	Stationary EDBOs	Mobile EDBOs		
Rajgarh	1	16	6	63	53	139	6 including 2 mobile POs.
Guna	2	24		58	56	140	12 including 10 mobile POs.
Vidisha	1	15		63	11	90	11 including 2 mobile POs.

Debaring Practitioners of Indian Medical system and unqualified Doctors from using Modern Medicines

1438. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the 24th Delhi State Medical Conference held in December, 1977 has appealed to Government to debar practitioners of Indian Medical system and unqualified doctors from using modern medicines, Antibiotic injections and capsules of which they have no study;

(b) is it also a fact that the Delhi Medical Association who held the Conference has complained about the acute shortage of vital drugs both in the Government Hospitals as well as private Hospitals; and

(c) what steps have Government taken to step up the manufacture of Drugs in India and increase the quota of imported drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes Sir. However, Government do not fully subscribe to the proposal.

(b) the 24th Delhi State Medical Conference held in December, 1977 has drawn attention to the acute shortage of certain drugs like Sulpha drugs, streptomycin, Euquinine and methylated spirit. The Conference has urged upon the State and Central Governments to look into the matter and take immediate steps to increase the production of the same and if necessary liberalise the import of basic materials and arrange to make the methylated spirit available for the practising doctors for their use without formalities.

(c) As far as Government is aware no shortage of sulpha drugs has been

reported. There have also been no reports of shortage of vital drugs in hospitals except preparation of streptomycin.

As regards Streptomycin, some shortage was reported some time back because of lesser imports on account of non-availability/scarcity of drug in the international market. Sufficient stocks have since become available and requirements of various units upto 31st March, 1978 have already been released by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL), which is the distribution agency for this drug under the canalisation scheme. Simultaneously, instructions have been issued to State Drug Controllers to ensure curtailment of production of Strepto-Penicillin combinations so as to reduce consumption of Streptomycin in the country. State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited is taking steps to contract imports of adequate quantity of Streptomycin to meet the next year's requirements. At the same time, the production of this drug by IDPL and HAL is likely to improve and hence no shortage of this drug is expected.

As regards Methylated Spirit, its supply to hospitals and private medical practitioners is regulated by the State Governments under the State Excise Regulations.

As regards the suggestion that Methylated Spirit should be made available to practising doctors for their use without formalities, the matter is one which concerns the State Governments.

Ban on Immigration of Indian Workers by Saudi Arabia

1439. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Saudi Arabia has suddenly banned immigration of skilled and non-skilled workers from India with immediate effect;

(b) whether Government have investigated in the matter and if so, what steps have been taken in this connection;

(c) whether Government find any discrimination in the policy of Saudi Arabia; and

(d) what is the result of the negotiations which Government carried with the Government of Saudi Arabia in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Utilising the Services of Trained Unemployed Doctors

1440. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in a position to let the House know as to why should Government incur expenditure of crores of rupees on giving medical training to persons with education only up to sixth standard or little more while about 20,000 doctors in the country are still unemployed; and

(b) why the Government should not utilise the services of trained doctors particularly when the training of each doctor has already cost the exchequer Rs. 40,000?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). About 80 per cent of India's total population lives in the villages which are about 5.80 lakhs in number To serve this vast population and area

we have about 5,372 Primary Health Centres and 37,775 sub-centres. A Primary Health Centre covers a population of 80,000 to one lakh and a sub-centre covers a population of about 10,000. While a Primary Health Centre has two doctors, a sub-centre has none. In a vast country and population like ours, it was considered essential to involve the community in taking care of its own health needs. It was in this context that it was decided to start the Community Health Workers Scheme under which the community or village of 1,000 population selects a person from among its own residents to serve its health needs. This person is known as Community Health Worker. He receives training for three months at the Primary Health Centre to which he belongs. His training includes fundamentals of Health and Hygiene, Maternity and Child Health, treatment of elementary and common diseases etc. His primary job would be promotion of community's health and prevention of diseases. His curative work is strictly elementary. He is not a doctor nor a substitute thereof. He is a health worker of the community. The estimated expenditure on the scheme during 1977-78 is Rs. 4.26 crores.

Under the Community Health Workers Scheme there is a provision of appointment of an additional doctor, who will be the third doctor in those primary health centres, where this Scheme has been introduced. The Government of India are aware of the need of utilizing the services of the doctors.

Extension of Services of NMDC in Babu Budals Hills

1441. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal from Mines and Steel side to extend services of NMDC to Babu Budals Hills; and

(b) if so, whether any representation to this effect was also made by the NMDC Workers Federation; and if so, reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., was entrusted with the preparation of a feasibility study (Phase I) for the development of Bababudan Iron Ore deposits in Karnataka.

(b) Issues regarding, *inter alia*, separation of the Bababudan projec from NMDC were raised by the All-India NMDC's Workers Federation in a letter dated 10th June, 1977 and this was also discussed at the NMDC Apex Joint-Council Meeting held on January 4, 1978. It was explained to the workers representatives that development of Bababudan was being considered as a joint sector project on the basis of a long-term purchase commitment and bulk of the finance required, being available from foreign buyers.

Two Years Compulsory Medical Service for Doctors

1442. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert Committee under Dr. P. P. Goel, D.G.H.S. has disapproved the scheme of two years term of compulsory medical service for Doctors; and

(b) if so, the reasons attributed by the Committee for saying so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). No. The Working Group set up to consider the question of compulsory rural service by medical graduates under the chairmanship of Ex-Director General of Health Services, Dr.

P.P. Goel have recognised the need for making the rural health service a desirable and positive experience for the medical graduates. They have suggested that because of the lack of rural orientation and understanding of the community health needs on the part of fresh graduates, it would be appropriate to post senior doctors working at the district and tehsil hospitals to serve at the PHCs and the fresh graduates posted during this period at the district and tehsil hospitals. Further, the committee have observed that the fresh graduates should be given an option to perform rural health service within the first five years of their graduation.

श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिए नई नीति

1443. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा** : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्पादन में वृद्धि सुनिश्चित करने के लिए श्रमिकों की अधिकतम लाभ देने के लिए श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिए बनाई नई नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रबीन्द्र वर्मा) : श्रमिकों के साथ न्यायोचित व्यवहार की अपनी नीति के अनुसार सरकार यह प्रयास कर रही है कि सभी श्रमिकों, जिनमें ग्रामीण तथा असंगठित श्रमिक भी शामिल है, का जीवनस्तर शिष्ट बने । इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों में आपात स्थिति के दौरान श्रमिकों के साथ किए गए अन्याय को समाप्त करना, अनिवार्य जमा योजना के अन्तर्गत महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान के रोके जाने को बन्द करना, 1977 के लिए न्यूनतम बोनस को बहाल करना और आपात स्थिति के दौरान बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम की परिधि से बाहर रखे गए श्रमिकों के वर्गों को उसकी परिधि में लाना, प्रबन्ध और इक्विटी में श्रमिकों की सहभागिता के बारे में समिति नियुक्त करना और असंगठित श्रमिकों संबंधी सम्मेलन आयोजित करना शामिल है । उद्योग में शान्ति तथा सौहार्द लाने तथा अबाध उत्पादन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार का विचार एक व्यापक औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध विधेयक पेश करने का है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में डाकघरों, टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों की संख्या में वृद्धि

1444. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश में डाकघरों, टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों की संख्या में वृद्धि अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में अपेक्षाकृत कम रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए कितना लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) :

(क) (i) डाकघर

उत्तर प्रदेश में डाकघरों की कुल संख्या 15 825 है । यह संख्या सभी राज्यों में सबसे अधिक है । डाक यातायात की वृद्धि सिर्फ आबादी बढ़ने पर ही निर्भर नहीं करती इसलिए यह जरूरी नहीं है कि डाकघरों की वृद्धि आबादी की वृद्धि के अनुपात में हो ।

(ii) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर

टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज केवल टेलीफोन की मांग के आधार पर खोले जाते हैं आबादी के आधार पर नहीं खोले जाते । वर्ष 1976–77 में उत्तर प्रदेश में 17.4 प्रतिशत और दूसरे राज्यों में 82.6 प्रतिशत नए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की वृद्धि हुई थी जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश

की आबादी समूचे देश की आबादी की 16.2 प्रतिशत है ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में चालू वर्ष के लिए निम्नलिखित लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है :

गांवों में नए डाकघर	304
टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज	27
सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर	300

परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक चिकित्सा केन्द्र

1445. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 1976–77 के दौरान कुल कितने प्राथमिक चिकित्सा केन्द्र खोले गए और 1977–78 के लिए कितने केन्द्र खोलने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों का मार्गदर्शन करने हेतु इन केन्द्रों में ऐसी कोई विशेष सुविधायें दी गई हैं जिनसे लोगों को परिवार नियोजन उचित ढंग से अपनाने योग्य बनाया जा सके ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैन्टरों को खोलने के लिये कोई सहायता उपलब्ध नहीं है। परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैन्टरों में ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों को खोलने के लिये सहायता उपलब्ध की गई है । वर्ष 1976–77 के दौरान कोई ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र नहीं खोला गया किन्तु 200 केन्द्रों को 1977–78 के दौरान खोलने की स्वीकृति दे दी गई थी ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) इन केन्द्रों में लूप निवेशन स्वैच्छिक नसबंदी आपरेशन संबंधी सेवाएं उपलब्ध करने तथा प्रचलित गर्भानरोधकों की सप्लाई करने के लिए निम्नलिखित चिकित्सा और परा-चिकित्सा कार्मिकों की व्यवस्था की गई है :—

1. चिकित्सा अधिकारी—1
2. विस्तार शिक्षक—1
3. स्वास्थ्य परिचारिका—1
4. सहायक नर्स मिडवाइप—1
5. परिवार कल्याण स्वास्थ्य सहायक—20,000 जनसंख्या के लिए एक
6. कम्प्यूटर—1

इन सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करने के अतिरिक्तहैं ये कर्मचारी प्रेरणा देने का कार्य करते ? तथा बाद में उन व्यक्तियों की देखभाल भ करते हैं जिन्होंने स्वेच्छा से नसबंदी कराई हो । जहां कहीं जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना आरम्भ की जा रही है वहां ये जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक गांवों में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के लिये भी प्रेरणात्मक कार्य करेंगे ।

मेरठ जिले के हुमायूंपुर–अकबरपुर गढ़ी गांवों में डाकघर और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलना

1446. **श्री हयाराम शाक्य :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेरठ जिले के मवाना तहसील में लगभग 20 हजार की आबादी वाले हुमायूंपुर-अकबरपुर गढ़ी गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन और डाकघर नहीं हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन गांवों में टेलीफोन और डाकघर सुविधायें देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भरतहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) टेलीफोन सेवा तभी दी जा सकती है जब वहां डाकघर खोल दिए जाएं । परन्तु विभागीय मानदण्डों के अनुसार इन गांवों में नए डाकघर खोलने का कोई औचित्य नहीं बनता है ।

औद्योगिक एककों में जख्मी हुए अथवा मारे गये श्रमिकों को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता और उनके आश्रितों को दिया गया रोजगार

1447. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य :** क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न औद्योगिक एककों में जख्मी हुए अथवा मारे गए श्रमिकों के परिवारों को गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों को रोजगार दिया गया है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० रामकृपाल सिंह) : (क) ऐसे श्रमिकों को जो अधिनियम की परिधि में आने वाले सरकारी तथा निजी औद्योगिक एककों में नियोजित हैं तथा जिन्हें प्रति माह 1000 रुपये से अनधिक वेतन मिलता है, रोजगार में लगी चोटों के लिए कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 या कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम, 1923 के अधीन प्रतिकर पाने के हकदार हैं । गत दो वर्षों के दौरान श्रमिकों या उनके आश्रितों को कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम 1948 के अधीन अदा किए गए प्रतिकर की राशि इस प्रकार है :—

प्रसुविधा का स्वरूप	1975–76	1976–77
	(रुपये लाखों में)	
(i) अस्थायी अशक्तता	248.55	439.29
(ii) स्थायी अशक्तता . .	296.43	307.23
(iii) मृत्यु की सूरत में आश्रितों को दी गई प्रसुविधा . .	57.97	65.43

नियोजक कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम, 1923 के अधीन प्रतिकर अदा करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है । इस अधिनियम के अधीन दिए गए प्रतिकर के संबंध में नवीनतम उपलब्ध सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

अशक्तता का स्वरूप	1973	1974
	(रुपये लाखों में)	
(i) अस्थायी अशक्तता	37.61	36.21
(ii) स्थायी अशक्तता .	30.15	30.31
(iii) मृत्यु .	48.13	48.26

(ख) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम 1948 और कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम, 1923 में मृत या घायल श्रमिक के आश्रितों को रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

Opposition to Rural Health Scheme

1448. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many doctors have opposed the implementation of Rural Health Scheme; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No. in fact, the leaders of the medical profession are in agreement with the Government over the importance of the Scheme. The Indian Medical Association did express opposition to some of the aspects of the scheme initially. They, however, appreciated the objectives of the scheme. The representatives of the Association were later given an opportunity to explain their position and also to understand the Government's view points in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

विलिंगडन अस्पताल में चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों की पत्नियों के प्रसव के लिए व्यवस्था

1449. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनता सरकार की स्थापना के बाद भी नई दिल्ली विलिंगडन अस्पताल में चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों की पत्नियों के प्रसूति मामलों की देखभाल के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं हैं ; परन्तु अधिक वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए पृथक व्यवस्था है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस भेदभाव को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). जहां तक प्रसूति और स्त्री रोग सम्बन्धी इलाज की सुविधाओं का संबंध है विलिंगडन अस्पताल और लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज और अस्पताल एक दूसरे के पूरक के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। विलिंगडन अस्पताल में कोई जनरल प्रसूति वार्ड नहीं है तथा लोग इन सुविधाओं का लाभ लेडी हार्डिंग अस्पताल से उठाते हैं। विलिंगडन अस्पताल के नर्सिंग होम में 14 कमरे प्रसव करवाने वाली महिलाओं के लिए रखे गए हैं जिनका उपयोग वही कर सकती हैं जो उन सुविधाओं की पात्र हैं।

इण्डियन रेड क्रास सोसायटी द्वारा प्राप्त सहायता

1450. श्री बलराम जाखड़ : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या इंडियन रेड क्रास सोसायटी के गत तीन वर्षों में सरकार और किन्हीं अन्य स्त्रोतों से कोई वित्तीय सहायता मिली है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : जी हां। इसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	भारत सरकार से	अन्य स्त्रोतों से
1975	38,70,878 रुपये	25,27,404 रुपये
1976	57,56,913 रुपये	26,04,039 रुपये
1977	7,10,330 रुपये	70,59,049 रुपये

Investments in Mini Steel Plants and crisis there

1451. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than Rs. 300 crores is locked up in investments in mini-steel plants and that these units are facing a crisis for existence;

(b) the steps taken to rehabilitate them;

(c) what is their production by quantity and value in the current year; and

(d) the assistance Government has given them to market their production for home consumption and/or for export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The total investment in mini steel plants is reported to be of the order of Rs. 250—300 crores. Out of a total of 206 units licensed, only 124 units have so far been set up, and out of these 124 units, only 93 units were operating during December, 1977. However, consequent on steps taken to improve the viability of the mini steel plants (as detailed in answer to part (b) and (d), the performance of the mini steel plants has improved. As against 84 units reporting production in January, 1977, 93 units reported production in December, 1977. The total production in Decmber, 1977 was 1,00,955 tonnes of ingots against the production of 86,934 tonnes of ingots of January, 1977.

(b) and (d), The following steps have been taken to rehabilitate the mini steel industry:

(i) Excise Duty on production of ingots/rolled products has been abolished.

(ii) Import Duty on melting scrap has been abolished.

(iii) It has been decided to allow import of 2 lakh tonnes of ferrous melting scrap.

(iv) Excise Duty on certain categories of heavy melting scrap procured from the integrated steel plants has been abolished.

(v) Mini steel plants have been allowed to diversify into production of certain grades of alloy steels. Selective mini steel plants may also be permitted to set up rolling facilities to improve their viability.

(vi) Financial assistance may be considered on selective basis by the financial institutions.

(vii) Imports of Graphite Electrodes have been allowed to meet the shortages of supply from indigenous sources.

(viii) Supply of power is made on continuous and consistent basis to the extent feasible.

(ix) Government have allowed duty drawback on export of bars, rods and spring steel flats which will improve the viability of exports of these products.

(c) From April, 1977 to December, 1977, the total production of steel ingots by mini steel plants was about 8 lakh tonnes of ingots. The estimated value of production is about Rs. 400 crores.

कालाजार विरोधी औषधियों का वितरण

1452. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बिहार में कालाजार जैसी भयानक बीमारी वैशाली, मुजफ्फरपुर, समस्तीपुर तथा सीतामढी नामक जिलों में अधिकतर पाई जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने कालाजार विरोधी औषधियों का वितरण करके इस पर काबू पाने का कोई अभियान केन्द्रीय स्तर पर चलाया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी हां, वर्ष 1977 के शुरु में इन चार जिलों में कालाजार बडी तेजी से फैला था।

(ख) जी हां। केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से कीटनाशी छिड़काव के द्वारा तथा कालाजारनाशी औषधियों के उचित इलाज द्वारा इस रोग पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए एक अभियान चलाया गया था।

(ग) निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये थे :-

1. इस रोग की वाहक सेंड मक्खी की संख्या में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए इस क्षेत्र में डी० डी० टी० का छिड़काव किया गया।
2. कालाजार रोगियों का इलाज करने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैंटरों को एन्टीमनी औषधियां सप्लाई की गई हैं।
3. जिन मामलों में एन्टीमनी औषधियों का कोई असर नहीं हुआ था उनके लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में पैंटामेडीन और लोमिडीन प्राप्त की जा चुकी है और बिहार सरकार को दे दी गई है।

4. राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान के एक केन्द्रीय दल ने क्षेत्रीय गतिविधियों का निरीक्षण करने के लिए कई बार दौरे किए हैं ।

5. कीटनाशी छिड़काव तथा औषधियों की व्यवस्था न केवल उन चार जिलों में की जाती रही है जिनका उल्लेख प्रश्न के भाग (क) में किया गया है, बल्कि इन सुविधाओं का विस्तार उन अन्य जिलों में भी किया जा रहा है जो इस रोग से प्रभावित हैं ।

6. यह रोग फिर से न फैले इसके लिए क्या-क्या उपाय किए जाएं, उन पर अनुसन्धान किया जा रहा है ।

Production of Steel, Pig Iron, Ingots Rails etc. in Rourkela, Bhilai, Durgapur and Bokaro

1453. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of STEEL LAB MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of steel, pig iron, ingots, rails, etc. from the four steel plants *viz.* Rourkela, Bhilai, Durgapur and Bokaro during 1977; and

(b) state the production plant-wise and product-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). The plant-wise and product-wise production of iron and steel from Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur and Bokaro Steel Plants in 1977 is given in the attached statement.

Statement

('000 tonnes)

Products	Bhilai	Durgapur	Rourkela	okaro	Total
1. Hot Metal (Pig Iron)	2769·2	1167·9	1348·8	1695·9	6981·8
2. Saleable (Pig Iron)	770·2	43·9	17·5	553·5	1385·1
3. Ingot Steel	2369·7	1125·8	1443·9	1034·7	5974·1
4. *Saleable Steel*:					
A. Semis for sale (Blooms/Slabs/ Billets)	317·7	343·9	20·5	114·8	796·9
B. *Flat Products (Finished)*					
Heavy Plates	..	..	304·2	13·3	317·5
Hot Rolled Coils/Slit coils	..	..	240·2	397·1	637·3
Hot Rolled Plates	..	..	21·3	180·3	201·6
Hot Rolled Sheets	..	..	65·3	103·5	168·8
Galvanised Sheets	..	..	130·1	..	130·1
Cold Rolled Sheets/Strips/Coils	..	..	250·1	80·4	330·5
Tin Plates (Electrolytic)	..	..	58·5	..	58·5
Skelp	..	90·4	..	..	90·4
Pipes	..	..	83·6	..	83·6
TOTAL	..	90·4	1153·3	774·6	2018·3

Products	Bhilai	Durgapur	Rourkela	Bokaro	Total
C. *Non-Flat Products (Finished)*					
Light and medium Structurals	..	157·8			157·8
Heavy Structurals . . .	328·4	..		..	328·4
Merchant Products (Bars & Light Strls).	517·3	202·0	..		719·3
Wire Rods . . .	483·6				483·6
Heavy Rails	315·2				315·2
Fish Plates		1·7			1·7
Sleepers . .		81·6	..		81·6
Wheels, Axles & Tyres		20·0			20·0
TOTAL . .	1644·5	463·1	..	..	2107·6
TOTAL (A+B+C) . . .	1962·2	897·5	1173·8	889·4	4922·8

Telephone Bills of Central Ministers

1454. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the details regarding the telephone bills of the Central Ministers from 1st October, 1977 to 31st January, 1978 including their offices in Ministries and their residences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): The information desired is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is ready.

Indo-Sri Lanka relations

1455. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the all outstanding issues between India and Sri Lanka have been resolved;

(b) whether Sri Lanka has not agreed to absorb all the Indians who had opted for Sri Lanka Citizenship in the past; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Indian Government?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) There are no outstanding problems between India and Sri Lanka.

(b) and (c). The Governments of India and Sri Lanka are bound by their Agreement on Status and Future of Persons of Indian Origin in Sri Lanka of 1964, as well as the supplementary Agreement of 1974, under which Sri Lanka has agreed to grant citizenship to 3,75,000 persons of Indian origin, with their natural increase, residing in Sri Lanka. If a larger number of persons of Indian origin opt for Sri Lanka citizenship, it is obvious that some of them will not be granted Sri Lanka citizenship.

Visit of Bangladesh President

1456. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the recent visit of Bangladesh President and his assurance given to reduce the arms in his country and state the extent to which this is going to affect our policy and relations with the neighbouring countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): During the recent visit of the Bangladesh President to India the question of reduction in Arms expenditure in the sub-continent as a part of the effort to achieve general and complete disarmament was discussed. The discussion was in general terms and there was, therefore, no question or occasion for either side to give any assurance to reduce arms in the respective countries. The point raised in the last part of the question, therefore, does not arise.

Dispensary at Ashok Vihar, Delhi

1457. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new dispensary in Ashok Vihar Delhi has been opened recently;

(b) the number of colonies covered by this dispensary;

(c) whether experienced doctors have not been posted to that dispensary;

(d) whether Government have received complaints that the doctors do not prescribe good medicines to the patients resulting in great difficulties to them and the patients have to approach private doctors for treatment; and

(e) steps Government propose to take and see that patients are properly treated and given good medicine in that dispensary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following colonies are covered by this Dispensary:—

(1) Ashok Vihar

(2) Tri Nagar

(3) Lawrence Road Colony

(4) Bharat Nagar

(5) J. J. Colony

(6) Nimri Colony

(7) Sawan Park

(8) Ram Pura

(c) Out of the 5 doctors posted to this dispensary, 3 have experience of over 10 years and the other 2 have experience of 5 years and 1-1/2 years respectively.

(d) No such complaints have been received by the Government.

(e) The medicines are sent for quality assessment through Medical Stores Depot (CGHS) as and when any doubt about their good quality is raised. The Medical Store Depot on its own also gets the medicine quality assessed from Government laboratory from time to time.

The Medical Officers have standing instructions to prescribe appropriate medicines after proper examination of the patient and these instructions are reiterated from time to time.

Statement by Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society regarding Constitution of Wage Boards

1458. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the statement issued by the Indian Eastern Newspaper Society that the Wage Boards for Journalists and non-Journalists had not been properly constituted; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The statement issued by the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society in the Press has come to the notice of Government. Employers' representatives on both the wage boards wrote to Government in December, 1977 that they were withdrawing from the wage boards, as their organisations desired them to do so.

(b) Discussions have been held with the representatives of employers and employees to resolve the deadlock. The next round of these discussions is expected to take place in March.

Salem Steel Plant and Collaboration with French Firm

1459. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Salem Steel Plant will not have any steel mill based on iron-ores available nearby but will now go for rolling mill complex on the inputs of other Steel Plants;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and how best working will be aimed at reduction of cost of proposed production, items to be initially produced, slashing of import of stainless steel cost-wise;

(c) whether the indecision has led to the increase of total cost of the Project; and

(d) if so, by what amount and steps being taken for early execution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b) As per the approved Detailed Project Report, the Project is to be set up in two stages: Stage-I with facilities to produce 32,000 tonnes per year of cold rolled stainless steel sheets/strips, and Stage-II with balance facilities for iron and steel making, hot rolling and cold rolling of stainless, electrical and other special steels.

Stage-I of the Project, which is currently under implementation, visualises use of purchased hot bands. With the commencement of production, import of stainless steel sheets/strips will be considerably reduced, thereby saving foreign exchange. The technical collaboration entered into with the French Firm would ensure production with the latest technology, thereby reducing the cost of production as well.

(c) Does not arise, as only the first stage and not the total Project is under implementation now.

(d) The work on the Project is proceeding as per schedule, and the first stage of the Project is expected to be completed towards the end of 1981.

Domestic Off-Take of Copper

1460. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that domestic off-take of copper has been con-

tinuing to be at low ebb due to increased restrictions imposed by the Government as well as due to rising cost of the material;

(b) whether the indigenous production of the Copper has risen to a large extent which resulted in reduction of import of the material;

(c) if so, the details of both above;

(d) how best Government is proposing for widespread application of the material for appreciable growth of consuming industries; and

(e) the details with elaborate statement showing or indicating production and import of the metal during the last five years along with rate of consumption thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The domestic off-take of copper has been continuing to be at a low ebb mainly due to substitution by other materials, notably aluminium. No increased restrictions have been imposed by the Government on consumption of copper.

(b) Yes, Sir. The indigenous production of copper is now meeting approximately 42 per cent of domestic demand.

(c) Details of production and imports of copper are given in reply to part (a) of the question.

(d) For wide application of copper in the interest of appreciable growth of consuming industries, the following steps have been taken by the Government:—

(i) The procedure for obtaining Copper by actual users has been liberalised, and adequate availability ensured.

(ii) Copper at a reduced price is made available to manufacturers of electric motors, transformers and generators of certain specifications through concessions in the excise/import duties.

(e) The figures of production and import of copper during the last five years and during the current year are given below:—

(Unit : Tonnes)

Year	Import	Production	Consumption
1972-73 . . .	54,456	8,651	57,215
1973-74 . . .	52,622	8,818	59,272
1974-75 .	41,766	9,851	37,708
1975-76 .	14,810	18,648	47,450
1976-77 . . .	40,617	22,424	54,662
1977-78 (Estimated) .	25,000	23,200	55,000

प्रत्येक राज्य में टी० बी० रोगियों की संख्या

1461. **श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्य-वार टी० बी० के रोगियों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकार ने प्रतिवर्ष बी० सी० जी० के कितने टीके लगाए ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस अभियान को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी आरम्भ करने का है ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोगों को टी० बी० रोग के प्रभाव से मुक्त किया जो सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार लगभग 1.5 प्रतिशत ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जिनमें एक्सरे द्वारा क्षय रोग सिद्ध हो गया है और उनमें से एक चौथाई रोगियों का थक पाजेटिव है अथवा वे संक्रामक रोगी हैं । 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार भारत की कुल जनसंख्या चौव्वन करोड अस्सी लाख थी । इस आधार पर ऐसे रोगियों की राज्य-वार/संघ शासित क्षेत्र-वार अनुमानित संख्या का एक विवरण संलग्न है (अनुबन्ध 'क') ।

(ख) पिछले तीन सालों में लगाये गये कुल बी० सी० जी० के टीकों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

1975	—	150 लाख
1976	—	140 लाख
1977 (सितम्बर तक)	—	91 लाख

(ग) और (घ). बी० सी० जी० का टीका लगाने का अभियान, जो पिछले 27 सालों से चल रहा है, उसमें ग्रामीण जनसंख्या को भी कवर किया गया । फिर भी, इस कार्य को विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में तेजी से वृद्धि करने के लिये बी० सी० जी० कार्यक्रम को अब सामान्य स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा सेवाओं के साथ मिला दिया गया है तथा प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटरों और सब-सेन्टरों के स्तर की सहायक नर्स मिडवाइफों और अन्य स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्त्ताओं की सेवाओं का बी० सी० जी० के टीके लगाने के लिये, सामान्य स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के विस्तृत टीका कार्यक्रम के ही अंग के रूप में प्रयोग किया जा रहा है । इस कार्य के लिये राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में इस समय जो बी० सी० जी० के दल हैं उन्हें प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेन्टरों और सब-सेन्टरों के सभी स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्त्ताओं को बी० सी० जी० के टीके लगाने की तकनीकी में प्रशिक्षण देने के कार्य में लगाया जा रहा है ।

भोपाल के डाक छंटाई घर (मेल सार्टिंग आफिस) को भोपाल स्थित रेलवे डाक सेवा के कार्यालय भवन में स्थानान्तरित करना

1462. **श्री राघवजी :** क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भोपाल शहर के डाक छंटाई घर को भोपाल स्थित रेलवे डाक सेवा के कार्यालय भवन में स्थानान्तरित करने की मांग की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा करने में क्या कठिनाई है और उसे रेलवे डाक सेवा के कार्यालय भवन में कब तक स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जायेगा; और

(ग) नगर के डाक छंटाई घर के भवन की क्या दशा है और क्या यह भवन इस कार्यालय के लिए उपयुक्त है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद गुलदेव साय): (क) जी हां।

(ख) दोनों कार्यालयों के विलय से डाक के कुशल प्रषण पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा। और इसके फलस्वरूप डाक के वितरण में विलम्ब होगा। इन दोनों कार्यालयों के विलय के लिए भोपाल रेल डाक सेवा कार्यालय का भवन सर्वथा अपर्याप्त सिद्ध होगा।

(ग) भोपाल सिटी छंटाई कार्यालय जिस इमारत में काम कर रहा है, वह इमारत इस समय हमारी जरूरत के मुताबिक उपयुक्त है।

Reservation of Jobs to Apprentices

1463. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether lakhs of students imparted one, two or three year apprenticeship training under the 20-point programme during the emergency are still unemployed and are not given preference anywhere on the basis of this training;

(b) whether this scheme is still continuing; and

(c) whether it is not proper to convert this scheme into a fully employment-oriented scheme reserving 25 per cent posts in Government service for those persons who have undergone apprenticeship training?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The Apprenticeship Training Scheme under the Apprentices Act, 1961, which is a continuing Scheme, is applicable to all industrial establishments both in the public and private sectors. The Scheme was included in the 20-Point Programme. The number of apprentices who passed out during the recent years is as under:—

1974 — 15,832

1975 — 16,962

1976 — 15,157*

1977 — 14,720*

The basic objective of the Scheme is to equip the apprentice with the skills in his trade and increase his employability. The decision to provide him a regular job, however, rests with the employers. As on 30th June, 1977 the number of passed-out apprentices on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges was 27,497*. Normally, employers give preference to the apprentices passing out from their own establishments for absorption against available vacancies. Specific reservation of 25 per cent of the posts, as proposed, is not considered desirable. Even so, to accelerate the absorption of passed-out apprentices, the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms have issued instructions to all Ministries & Departments of the Central Government in their O.M. No. 14/20/78-Estt(D), dated 10th October, 1973, copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1687/78].

Help to improve Indian Communication System by USA and UK

1464. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been assured by the U.K. and U.S.A. Governments to help the Indian Communication system during the current year;

(b) whether any agreements have been signed with both of these countries; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

*Provisional.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Post Offices in Hill Tribal Areas

1465. SHRI GANGADHAR APPABURANDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more post offices are to be opened in hill, tribal areas; and

(b) if so, how many and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Detailed programme for the next financial year is being worked out and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Payment of Salary to Government Employees Admitted in Hospitals for Treatment of T.B. and other Serions Diseases

1466. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government employees who are admitted as in-door patients in Hospitals for treatment for T. B. and other serious diseases are not paid their salary regularly;

(b) whether Government is aware that the Tamil Nadu State Government is prompt in paying salary to their employees under such circumstances; and

(c) if so, whether his Ministry will take steps with the authorities concerned to see that the in-door patients are not put to mental agony in addition to physical hardship by being paid salary regularly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Government have no information in regard to the fact that Central Government employees who are admitted as in-door patients in Hospitals for treatment for T.B. and other serious diseases are not paid their salaries regularly, as the salaries are paid to them by the Government Institutions/ Offices where they are employed according to their entitlement as per leave rules.

(b) No such information is available with the Government of India.

(c) It is not within the competence of this Ministry to ask the employers of the in-door patients to pay their salaries regularly.

Dual Citizenship for Indians living Abroad

1467. SHRI O. P. TYAGI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand of according dual citizenship for Indians living in foreign countries on the pattern set by Pakistan, Bangladesh and Italy; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government towards this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian law does not provide for holding of dual citizenship. Indian citizenship terminates automatically

under Section 9(1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 if the concerned individual voluntarily acquires the citizenship of any other country. However, an erstwhile Indian national can re-acquire Indian citizenship under appropriate provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 on his/her return to India for permanent settlement.

बहादुरशाह जफर के अवशेषों को वापस लाया जाना

1468. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **विदेश** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अन्तिम मुगल बादशाह तथा 1857 की क्रान्ति के नेता मरहूम बहादुरशाह जफर के अवशेषों को बर्मा सरकार से वापस प्राप्त करने तथा दिल्ली में इस बादशाह का एक स्मारक बनाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में भारत सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) और (ख)- सरकार इस प्रश्न के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार कर रही है और उसने इस बारे में बर्मा सरकार के साथ औपचारिक सम्पर्क करने के विषय में निर्णय अभी नहीं लिया है ।

कश्मीर

1469. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पाकिस्तान के प्रशासक, जनरल जिया द्वारा, ब्रिटिश प्रधान मन्त्री के पाकिस्तान दौरे के दौरान दिए गये इस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि जब तक कश्मीर की समस्या हल नहीं हो जाती तब तक भारत के साथ सम्बन्ध सुधारने कठिन हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर भारत की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) इस प्रकार के एक वक्तव्य के बारे में समाचार पत्रों की रिपोर्टों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है ।

(ख) कश्मीर के बारे में सरकार का रवैया सुविदित है ।

आसाम टाटा मिल्स, आसाम की ओर भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

1470. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आसाम टाटा मिल्स, चारीद्वार, जिला तरंग, आसाम के श्रमिकों की भविष्य निधि गत तीन वर्षों से जमा नहीं कराई गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह): (क) और (ख). भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि ऐसा कोई प्रतिष्ठान नहीं है ।

सिक्किम में केन्द्र नियंत्रित चिकित्सालय

1471. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिक्किम में वहां के नागरिकों के लाभ के लिए इस समय

राज्य सरकार या केन्द्रीय सरकार के सहयोग से कोई भी चिकित्सालय नहीं चलाया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अगर वित्तीय वर्ष में वह केन्द्र शासित कितने चिकित्सालय खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). राज्यों में अस्पताल खोलने और उनको चलाने की जिम्मेवारी राज्य सरकारों की है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा गंगटोक में चलाए जा रहे केन्द्रीय अस्पताल का विस्तार करने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई योजना की योजना आयोग ने मंजूर कर दिया है और उसने इस कार्य के लिए 1978–79 की वार्षिक योजना में 4.00 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था कर दी है। राज्य सरकार ने ऐसे किसी अस्पताल के खोलने के बारे में योजना नहीं भेजी है जिसे केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चलाया जाएगा।

बस्तर जिले के उत्तरी तथा दक्षिणी क्षेत्र के गांवों में फाइलेरिया रोग के मामले

1472. **श्री अघन सिंह ठाकुर** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बस्तर जिले के उत्तरी तथा दक्षिणी क्षेत्र के गांवों में फाइलेरिया रोग के मामले बहुत बढ़ गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस रोग को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी नहीं। ऐसे कोई प्रमाण नहीं मिले हैं जिनसे यह पता चलता है कि बस्तर जिले के उत्तर और दक्षिण के गांवों में फाइलेरिया रोग में कोई वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Deterioration in functioning of E.S.I. Scheme

1474. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the functioning of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme has deteriorated to a great extent;

(b) if so, what action has been taken;

(c) what guarantee Government provides to those workers who are made to contribute compulsorily for getting stipulated medical aid and attention; and

(d) what is the compensation that Employees' State Insurance Scheme draws from the employers in case of death of a worker in accident and how the dependents of the workmen are maintained/compensated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). Some complaints of deterioration in the functioning of the ESI Scheme have been brought to the notice of Government. The Corporation has been endeavouring to bring about further improvement in the benefits as also to tone up the administration of the Scheme.

(c) Before the Scheme is implemented, it is ensured that adequate

arrangements for provision of medical care to the beneficiaries have been made.

(d) The contributions are paid both by employers and workers under the E.S.I. Act, 1948. The dependents of workmen who die as a result of employment injury, are paid dependent's benefit in the form of periodical pension out of the funds of the Corporation.

Setting up Pharmacy Colleges in Orissa

1475. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pharmacy Colleges are to be set up in Orissa; and

(b) if so, when and how many?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Neither the Government of India nor the State Government of Orissa have any proposal to set up any Pharmacy College in Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

मलेरिया, टी० बी० और कुष्ठ रोगों के मामलों की रोकथाम

1476. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रयत्नों के बावजूद मलेरिया, टी० बी० और कुष्ठ रोगों के मामलों की प्रभावी रूप से रोकथाम नहीं की गई है;

(ख) क्या संक्रामक रोगों की रोकथाम करने के लिए अपेक्षित औषधियों की सप्लाई भी आम तौर पर कम होती है;

(ग) क्या इन रोगों के इलाज के लिए अपेक्षित संसाधनों अथवा अस्पताल भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव): (क) प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार वर्ष 1977 में मलेरिया से पीड़ित रोगियों की संख्या 1976 की इसी अवधि की तुलना में कम है। किन्तु क्षय रोग और कुष्ट रोग से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की संख्या में ज्यादा कमी नहीं हुई है।

(ख) मलेरिया रोधी, कुष्ठ रोग रोधी और क्षय रोग रोधी दवाइयां देश की औषधि सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये आम तौर पर पर्याप्त रूप से उपलब्ध हैं फिर भी पिछले कुछ महीनों में खले बाजार में क्षय रोग के लिए स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसिन की कुछ कमी थी। कुष्ट रोग का इलाज करने वाली कुछेक औषधियों विशेषकर रिफैम्पीसिन और लेम्परीन, जो कि काफी महंगी हैं, की भी सप्लाई कम है। यह औषधियां अपने देश में नहीं बनायी जाती हैं किन्तु उनके आयात की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है।

(ग) मलेरिया से पीड़ित रोगियों का इलाज करने के साधन पर्याप्त रूप से उपलब्ध कर दिये गये हैं। जहां तक क्षय रोग का सम्बन्ध है, क्षय रोगियों का घरों पर जाकर इलाज करने के लिए 600 क्षय रोग क्लिनिक खोल दिये गये हैं, जिनमें से 310 क्लिनिकों का दर्जा बढ़ा कर उन्हें जिला क्षय रोग केन्द्र बना दिया गया है ताकि वह क्षय रोगियों का पता लगाने और उनका इलाज करने सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम को चला सकें। क्षय रोगियों का अन्तरंग रोगियों के रूप में इलाज करने के लिये अब तक कुल 42,500 क्षय रोग पलंग भी बना दिये गये हैं। क्षय रोगियों का इलाज

करने के लिये तकरीबन 30,000 पलंग हैं, जिनमें से 21,000 पलंग स्वैच्छिक संगठनों द्वारा रखे जा रहे हैं।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पूरे देश में नैदानिक उपचार सम्बन्धी सेवाओं और बी० सी० जी० जैसे रोकथाम सम्बन्धी कार्यकलापों को बढ़ाने के लिये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। नए जिला क्षय रोग केन्द्रों की खोलने तथा क्षय रोगियों के और पृथक् पलंग बनाने का विचार है। संचारी रोगों के इलाज के लिये अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करने की दिशा में सरकार अधिक साधनों के जुटाने का प्रयास कर रही है।

जन्म-दर को घटाकर 30 प्रति हजार तक लाना

1477. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976–77 में तथा वर्ष 1977 के अन्त तक जन्म-दर में कितने प्रतिशत गिरावट आई;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1978–79 तक जन्म-दर को घटा कर 30 प्रति हजार तक लाने का है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रस्ताव अथवा विचार को परिवार कल्याण परिषदों के सम्मेलन में अव्यवहार्य समझा गया था तथा सम्मेलन ने इस अवधि को बढ़ाने की सिफारिश की थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम में अब तक हुए कार्य के फलस्वरूप जन्म दर 1976–77 में लगभग 34 प्रति हजार जनसंख्या और 1977–78 में लगभग 33 प्रति हजार जनसंख्या हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम का जो जनसांख्यिकीय उद्देश्य निर्धारित किया गया था उसके अनुसार जन्म-दर को घटा कर 1978-79 तक 30 प्रति हजार जनसंख्या लाया जाना था।

(ग) परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम में हुई प्रगति की समीक्षा जनवरी, 1978 में हुए स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण की परिषदों के चौथे संयुक्त सम्मेलन में की गई और यह महसूस किया गया कि जन्म-दर को घटा कर 1978–79 तक 30 प्रति हजार लाने का जो उद्देश्य है वह प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकता। इसीलिए सम्मेलन ने सुझाव दिया कि जन्म-दर को 1982–83 तक 30 प्रति हजार लाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया जाए।

(घ) इस सुझाव को अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाते समय ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड के अन्तर्गत कारखानों में उत्पादन में कमी

1478. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड के अन्तर्गत कारखानों में वर्ष 1976 की तुलना में वर्ष 1977 में उत्पादन में कमी हुई है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1977 के दौरान स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड इंटरनेशनल द्वारा कितनी मात्रा में इस्पात का आयात किया गया और इससे कितनी आय हुई ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1976 की तुलना में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि अथवा कमी हुई ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) जी, नहीं । स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लि० के अधीन पांच इस्पात कारखानों का वर्ष 1977 में इस्पात पिण्ड तथा विक्रय इस्पात का कुल उत्पादन वर्ष 1976 के उत्पादन से क्रमश: 5.9 प्रतिशत और 5.7 प्रतिशत अधिक हुआ है ।

(ख) और (ग). सेल इन्टरनेशनल लि० ने वर्ष 1977 के दौरान 199.30 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के 1,226,521 टन इस्पात का निर्यात किया था जो वर्ष 1976 में किए गए निर्यात की मात्रा और मूल्य से क्रमश: 5.75 प्रतिशत और 1.09 प्रतिशत कम था ।

Setting up of a National Institute of Unani

1479. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the question of setting up a National Institute of Unani; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a National Institute of Unani is under the consideration of the Government and details thereof are being worked out.

अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति तथा ब्रिटेन के प्रधान मंत्री की यात्रा के बाद विदेश नीति में परिवर्तन

1480. **श्री अमर सिंह वी० राठवा** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति श्री कार्टर और ब्रिटेन के प्रधान मंत्री श्री कैलहन की हाल की भारत यात्रा ने भारत की गुटनिरपेक्ष नीति पर कोई प्रभाव डाला है और इनमें कुछ परिवर्तन भी हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या भारत को वर्तमान विदेश नीति के सम्बन्ध में विपक्ष को भी विश्वास में लिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है; और

(घ) भारत की विदेश नीति में हुए परिवर्तन पर विदेशों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुण्डू) : (क) जी, नहीं । भारत की गुटनिरपेक्षता की नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) संसदीय सलाहकार समिति को, जिसमें विरोधी दल के सदस्य भी शामिल हैं, हमारी विदेश नीति की पहलकदमियों के बारे में नियमित रूप से सूचित रखा जाता है ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

राजस्थान में टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों का गठन

1481. श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान सर्कल और राजस्थान के विभिन्न डिवीजनों के लिये टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियां गठित की हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसका विवरण तथा उसके सदस्यों के नाम तथा पते दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि समितियों का अभी तक गठन नहीं किया गया है तो उनका गठन कब किया जायेगा और सदस्यों के चयन के सम्बन्ध में क्या कसौटी अपनाई जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी नहीं। राजस्थान के लिए टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति के गठन को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। राजस्थान सर्कल में डिवीजनों के लिये अलग टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों के बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) राजस्थान के लिये टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति का गठन शीघ्र ही किये जाने की संभावना है। टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति के सदस्य का निवास-स्थान सामान्यतः उस टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति के भौगोलिक सीमा क्षेत्र में होगा। संसद, राज्य प्रशासन, राज्य विधान मंडल, नगर निगम या नगर निकाय के प्रतिनिधियों का नामांकन संबंधित प्राधिकारी करते हैं। प्रेस, चिकित्सा, व्यवसाय, कानूनी व्यवसाय, व्यापार, वाणिज्य और उद्योग और सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ताओं आदि के प्रतिनिधियों के लिए उनके हित का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले विभिन्न संगठनों/संस्थाओं और अन्य व्यक्तियों से सिफारिशें प्राप्त होती हैं। इन सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति में सदस्यों का नामांकन करती है।

Stabbing Indian Official in Manila

1482. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD:
SHRI SARAT KAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reports which appeared in almost all the newspapers (dated 10th February, 1978) that two US nationals have been arrested in connection with the stabbing of an Indian Embassy official in Manila and that the arrested individuals are members of Anand Marg are correct; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to conduct a thorough inquiry into the active participation of foreign nationals in the violent activities of the Anand Marg and in particular regarding the activities of nations of the English speaking countries since most of the violence on Indian officials outside India have been committed in such countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are already in touch with foreign Governments and there is full cooperation in the matter relating to the investigation of violent activities of Anand Margis. The Anand Marg was known to have offices not only in English-speaking countries but in other parts of the world also and the security authorities in the countries concerned are aware of the nature of Anand Marg Activities.

It is not possible for Government to conduct an enquiry into the participation of foreign nationals in Anand Marg movement abroad.

Import of Equipment for Electronic Telephone, Exchange

1483. SHRI S.R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 1000-line electronic telephone exchange installed in Delhi is found efficient after commercial trials;

(b) whether indigenous know-how is available to produce such equipment or is it going to be imported from outside; and

(c) in the latter case, how and from whom it is proposed to be obtained and at what cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARAHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The 1000 line trial electornic telephone exchange designed and fabricated indigenously, is under installation at Rajouri Garden, Delhi. The trials will commence after detailed tests only by about the middle of 1978.

(b) Even after the indigenous system design is found satisfactory, imported know-how may still be required in the areas of modren production techniques and sophisticated components employed in the manufacture of electronic exchanges.

(c) Decisions on manufacture of electronic exchanges and sources of know-how will have to await a decision on large scale introduction of electronic exchanges in the Indian network after the trials and evaluation of all aspects. In the meanwhile, it is proposed to import, after calling for tenders a few electronic exchanges, to evaluate different techniques like digital switching and different applications like in trunk and telex switching.

Quantity and Value of Steel Exported

1484. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of steel exported in the current year upto 31st December, 1977 and the price realised per tonne and how it compares with price ruling in the domestic market;

(b) the details of outstanding export orders;

(c) the details of long-term agreements entered into or efforts being made in that direction for export of steel; and

(d) whether the proposed Steel Export Board has been set up and, if so, its composition and functions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). During April to December, 1977, 877, 153 tonne of steel valued at Rs. 135.69 crores was exported. The export realisation varies from time to time depending upon international market conditions. It would therefore be difficult to compare export price with domestic price. It will not be in the commercial interest of the country to give details of the outsanding export orders and long-term arrangements entered into of efforts made in that direction.

(d) Yes, Sir.

The Membership of the Board is as follows:-

1. Managing Director SAIL International Limited..... Chairman

2. A nominee of the Steel Ministry.

3. A representative from IISCO.

4. A representative from TISCO.

5. A representative of Shipping Corporation of India.

6. Three nominees from the SRMA.

7. Director (Sales & Marketing), SAIL International Ltd.....Secretary.

The term of the Board shall be for a period of two years, unless agreed to by the members of the Board to terminate earlier. Among the important functions of this Board are the following:-

(a) To ensure co-ordination of billet supplies to the re-rollers from main steel producers for export purposes.

(b) To evolve a scheme of freight equalisation for movement of finished products of rounds from the re-roller to the export ports.

(c) To evolve a scheme for ocean freight equalisation to take care of the exports from the West Coast as well as the East Coast Ports.

(d) To help implement a market strategy for achieving the export target and to ensure production by the re-rollers to the specification and sizes required by the export market

Parties Prosecuted for not paying Arrears of P. F.

1485. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of parties against whom criminal prosecutions have been initiated for not paying the arrears of provident funds of employees and which are pending before the courts; and

(b) the amount and period of arrears and the dates of initiation of prosecution in law courts in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Price of Cold Rolled and Hot Rolled Steel Sheets in U.S. Market

1486. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cold rolled and hot rolled steel sheets are priced at dollars 333 and 268 a ton respectively in the U.S. Market; and

(b) whether the cold rolled and hot rolled steel sheets were sold to Hindustan Metals at dollars 208 and 157 respectively per ton?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) U.S. home market prices are not known. According to American Metal Market Bulletin of February 13, 1978 the current prices of hot rolled sheets is US dollar 295 and cold rolled sheets US dollar 352 per M./tonne. These prices are FOB most Mid Western Mills.

(b) No, Sir.

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12 hrs.

RE: PRIVILEGE MOTION AGAINST SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have given notice of a privilege motion under rule 315.

MR. SPEAKER: It is an urgent matter I know.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is absolutely obligatory according to Direction of the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: It is obligatory to come here. But I have not been able to read the report.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let me read the motion. I have said that under rule 315 I have given notice of the motion noted below and I also

(Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu)

seek priority as provided for under rule 316.

"Whereas the Committee ol Privilages of Lok Sabha, in their Second Report, Presented to the House on 1st March, 1978 (that is, yesterday), feeling not fully satisfied by the explanation of Smt. Indira Gandhi, have come to the conclusion that the remarks made in her Press Statement issued on 15th July, 1977 "cast aspersions and attribute motives tending to undermine the dignity and authority of Parliament" and thus "amount to breach of privilege and contempt of the House," and that she "attributed motives to the Home Minister" a Member of the House.

This House do resolve that the recommendation of the Committee stands modified to the effect that Smt. Indira Gandhi be brought to the bar of the House and reprimanded the Speaker in full view of the House."

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कामरेड ज्योतिर्मय वसु के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं और उसमें एक वाक्य कहना चाहता हूं ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब विशेषाधिकार समिति ने सर्व-सम्मति से इस बात का निर्णय ले लिया कि इन्दिरा गांधी ने आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी के विरुद्ध जो कुछ कहा है, वह सदन के गौरव और गरिमा के विरुद्ध है, तो फिर सीधा सवाल उठता है कि इन्दिरा गांधी ने in the eyes of the House यह रांग कमिट किया है She should be brought before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called you .... (*Interruptions*). The report had been submitted yesterday. He has priority under the rule to move the motion. But I had no occasion to go into the matter. It is a very important matter and therefore I shall look into the matter and....

श्री उग्रसेन : यह तो बड़ा मासूम प्रस्ताव है इस को मान लीजिये

MR. SPEAKER: I will strictly follow the rule.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): On this issue my hon. friend has moved this motion. Most of the Members who have served on that Committee, four Members have given a dissenting note that she had committed breach of privilege. In fact Shri Charan Singh the Home Minister had committed breach of privilege....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What are you allowing the speech for? what rules is he speaking.... (*Interruptions*)

श्री उग्रसेन : मैं व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर खड़ा हुआ हूं

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seats. I am on my legs. The report is in the hands of Parliament; I have no control over it. Over one thing I have control. I have not read the report yet. Until I read the report and give my decision it will not be possible for me to allow a debate, though a debate has to be allowed urgently. Rules provide that priority should be given.

श्री उग्रसेन : कमेटी की कार्यवाही को सदन में रख सकते हैं—ऐसी व्यवस्था है

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is more than priority.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall go through the report and give my decision tomorrow.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make a submission because it is a matter of privilege.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): I want to know whether the report has been placed on the Table of the House.

How is it that the Member has given some portion of the Report?

MR. SPEAKER: It has been placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI K. I AKKAPPA: It is not a full report. What you have said is correct.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall be falling in my duty if I do not point out to you that postponing this matter is not quite within the right of the Chair. I will quote the Rule.

Rule 315 says:

"(1) After the report has been presented, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member—as I am here—may move that the report be taken into consideration whereupon the Speaker may put the question to the House.

(2) Before putting the question to the House, the Speaker may permit a debate on the motion, not exceeding half an hour in duration and such debate shall not refer to the details of the report further then is necessary to make out a case for the consideration of the report by the House.

(3) After the motion made under sub-rule (1) is agreed to, the Chairman or any member of the committee or any other Member as the case may be may move that the House agrees or disagrees or agrees with amendments, with the recommendations contained in the report."

Rule 316 is now obligatory and mandatory as far as you are concerned, Rule 316 says:

"A motion that the report of the Committee be taken into consideration shall be accorded the priority assigned to a matter of privilege under sub-rule (1) of rule 225, unless there has been undue delay in bringing it forward:"

which does not apply in this case. Now you know what Rule 225 says. Under Direction 2, in the order of priority, the place for a question involving breach of privilege is six. Therefore, it cannot really be postponed. If you so desire, I shall wait till tomorrow and then we shall have a debate on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Bosu has said two things. One, I have no power. There is some difficulty about the nature of the motion that you have given. That is why I wanted to consider it. I may tell you, Rule 315 merely say—I have gone through it before coming—

"After the report has been presented, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member may move that the report be taken into consideration... "

All the motion that he can give is that the report be taken into consideration; no such notice has been given by yon. You have given. . .

(*Interruptions*)

After the motion is moved, you may move the amendments. There is no difficulty. For the first motion you have to give notice. That is why I wanted time till tomorrow for consideration.

SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU): I have done whatver is required under the Rules and under the Directions.

MR. SPEAKER: I will go into the matter and the matter will be considered tomorrow.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Thank you, Sir.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री (उदयपुर) : यह रिपोर्ट सभी सदस्यों को सर्कुलेट क्यों नहीं कराई जा रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Shastriji, it has already been made available.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the motion be circulated amongst Member because it is a serious matter. It is one of the unprecedentd cases.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like you to kindly observe that the motion will be circulated amongst the Members.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, let the motion be circulated .

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: One point, Sir. Without being circulated to the Members, publicity has been given yesterday regarding this privilege matter. How can such a publicity be given?

MR. SPEAKER: It will be circulated. No debate today. Now, Papers Laid on the Table.

12.08-1/2 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (1ST AMENDMENT) RULES, 1978

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव)। खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम, 1954 की धारा 23 की उपधारा (2) के अन्तर्गत खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण (पहला संशोधन) नियम, 1978 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूं, जो दिनांक 21 जनवरी, 1978 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा०सां०नि० 36(ङ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1652/78].

RE: REPORT OF INQUIRY COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF SHRI JAYA PRAKASH NARAYAN

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Chandigarh): Because the Health Minister is here, I would like to raise this matter, so that we may not raise it again. A report of the Enquiry Committee on Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan's treatment in jail has been submitted—it has come in the press. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when he is going to lay that report on the Table of the House so that it can be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, are you in a position to say about that?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न का कल ही मैंने निराकरण कर दिया था। यह सही है कि श्री जयप्रकाश जी से सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट हमें मिली है। लेकिन वह रिपोर्ट अन्तरिम है। वह रिपोर्ट फुल रिपोर्ट नहीं है। उस रिपोर्ट को हम स्टडी कर रहे हैं, हमारा डिपार्टमेंट भी स्टडी कर रहा है। रिपोर्ट लम्बी है। उसको स्टडी करने के बाद अगर यह जरूरी समझा जाएगा कि रिपोर्ट सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाए तो रख दी जाएगी।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The interim report is in the nature of an order delivered by the court. The full judgment is delivered later. The text might come later, but the decision is not going to change in the final report. The view taken by the committee is not going to change in the final report. So, the House must be apprised of the findings of the commission.

MR. SPEAKER: The Department must have some time to study.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: You may give time to the department. But next week it must be put before the House.

श्री समर गुह (कन्टाई) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात तो मंत्री जी की सही है कि पूरी रिपोर्ट को स्टडी करने के लिए मिनिस्ट्री को समय की जरूरत है । लेकिन श्याम बाबू ने जैसा कहा, अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट की जो फाईंडिंग्स होती हैं, वे फुल रिपोर्ट में चेंज नहीं होती हैं । मूल रिपोर्ट तो वही होती है लेकिन फुल रिपोर्ट में डिटेल्स होती हैं । जो अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट की फाईंडिंग्स हैं वे तो वैसी ही रहेंगी, उसमें कोई बदल नहीं आयेगी । इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से डदरख्वास्त करूंगा कि वे यह बतायें कि वे कब अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट पेश करेंगे ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बार बार यह सवाल उठाने की जरूरत पड़ती है । इस सवाल की मैंने आज से तीन दिन पहले भी उठाया था और आपने यह कहा था कि मैंने अभी तक रिपोर्ट को नहीं देखा है और रिपोर्ट देखने के बाद फैसला करूंगा । आपने उस रिपोर्ट को मंगा कर न देखा है और न उसके बारे में पूछताछ की है ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से भी यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जब वे विरोध में थे तो रिपोर्ट पेश करने के बारे में बड़े उतावले रहते थे । जब से ये रिपोर्ट मंत्री की के गले पड़ गयी हैं तब से मंत्री जी कुछ दूसरी तरह से सोचने लगे हैं । ऐसा लगता है कि मंत्री जी को मंत्री-पद लोभ की तरफ ले जा रहा है ।

जयप्रकाश जी जैसे आदमी की रिपोर्ट पेश करने में इतना समय लगाया जा रहा है । ये वही जय प्रकाश जी हैं, अगर ये नहीं होते तो न जाने कितने लोग मौत के शिकार हो गये होते । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि श्री राजनारायण जी जय प्रकाश जी से सम्बन्धित कमेटी की रपट के बारे में कुछ न कुछ जरूर बतायें ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, एक बात मैं और कहता हूं । मान लीजिए कोई बीमार आदमी है और कल को वह मर जाता है । आज उसके मन में यह भावना है कि वह जय प्रकाश जी की बीमारी के बारे में जाने और यह रपट आज नहीं आती है तो वह इसी भावना के साथ चला जाएगा और वह उस रपट के बारे में कुछ नहीं जान सकेगा । यह उसके साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय होगा ।

श्री राज नारायण : माननीय श्री मनीराम बागड़ी, हमारे सदन के उपनेता श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र, श्री समर गुह तथा अन्य सम्मानित सदस्यों ने रिपोर्ट के बारे में बहुत उत्सुकता प्रकट की है और कहा हैं कि रिपोर्ट को यहां रख दिया जाए । श्रीमन्, हमारी कठिनाई यह है कि यह जो रिपोर्ट हमारे पास है यह अंग्रेजी में है । इसकी हम हिन्दी नहीं करा पाए हैं । इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इसके लिए कल का समय रख दिया जाए ।

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: He has got the whole thing in English. There is translation arrangement here. He can read it ,ust now whole thing can be circulated tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: You may circulate it both in Hindi and English to the Members. You may do it by Monday.

[Mr. Speaker]

Without a Report there can be no discussion. Therefore, you had better not have a discussion now. You circulate it and thereafter we will fix some time for discussion, if necessary. You circulate it by Monday.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: He is not reading the Report. The salient features.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, Mr. Krishan Kant. That will be again raising a debate and it will be time-consuming.

श्री राज नारायण : वह लम्बी रिपोर्ट है । मेरे पास उसके सेलियेंट फीचर्ज अंग्रेजी में हैं। उसका हिन्दी अनुवाद करना है ।

MR. SPEAKER: There will be controversy on whether your summary is correct or not. There will be always controversy on that. If you want, take a week's time and circulate it.

श्री राज नारायण : मुझे भी यही डर है कि कहां अनावश्यक रूप से कोई कंट्रोवर्सी खड़ी न हो जाए कि करेक्टली समरी दी गई है या नहीं । लेकिन जहां तक मुझ को ज्ञान है कानून का—ला ग्रेजुएट तो मैं भी कम से कम हूं—जो सेलियेंट फीचर्ज मैं दूंगा उनको कोई काट नहीं सकेगा यह मेरा कनविक्शन है । हम आड़े, कौने, अतरे बोलने वाले नहीं हैं । बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण रिपोर्ट यह है । बहुत से डाक्टरों की फंसाहत है, बहुत सी नैग्लिजैंस हुई हैं । सब बातें रिपोर्ट में हैं । लेकिन जैसा आपने कहा है मैं वैसा कर दूंगा ।

12.17 hrs.

RE. CERTAIN REMARKS IN TV COMMENTARY ON RECENT ASSEMBLY ELCTIONS

श्री श्याम सुन्दर लाल (बयाना) : कल दस बजे के बाद जो चुनाव समीक्षा प्रस्तुत की गई उसमें कहा गया था कि जनता पार्टी को नीच जाति के लोगों ने वोट नहीं दिया इसलिए जनता पार्टी हार गई है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि सूचना मंत्री जी का इरादा क्या है ? नीच जाति से मतलब क्या है ? क्या जिसने इन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है उसको धारा सात में अनटचेबिलिटी आफेंसिस एक्ट के नीचे गिरफ्तार किया गया है ? पता लगना चाहिये कि इनकी नीयत क्या है शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बारे में । यह क्या तरीका है ? रोज रोज हम लोगों को क्यों इस तरह से जलील किया जाता है । (**व्यवधान**) इसके बारे में एक वक्तव्य आना चाहिये । आप इसके लिए समय दें । पता लगना चाहिये कि इनकी नीयत क्या है, जनता पार्टी की नीयत क्या है—

श्री आर० एल० कुरील: (मोहनलालगंज): आप हमें प्रिवलेज मोशन रखने के लिए समय दें । हम अभी नोटिस दे सकते हैं । आप सूचना मंत्री को समन कर सकते हैं, बुला सकते हैं । इस पर यहां बहस होनी चाहिये । इस तरह से जलील करना अनुचित है ।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह (वाराणसी) : किस तरह से आकाशवाणी ने इस शब्द का प्रयोग किया ? फाल्ट किसका है ?— (**इंटरप्शंज**)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I am on my legs. It is an important matter. I did not know. I shal ascertain from the Minister and let the House know.

श्री श्याम सुन्दर लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय—

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

*** (*Interruptions*)

***Not recorded.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : हमारी परिभाषा में नीच वही है जो किसी दूसरे को नीच कहे : .....(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: You have said enough.... (*Interruptions*)** Don't record. (*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for ten minutes.

12.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourn for ten minutes.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Thirty-five past Twelve of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

RE. CERTAIN REMARKS IN TV COMMENTARY ON RECENT ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Prime Minister, it appears that last night on the radio a certain commentator used the words "neech jati" with reference to Harijans. This is highly deplorable. (*Interruptions*).

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Will you please hear me? This is not the way to deal with any question.

This came to my notice this morning, and as soon as it came to my notice, asked the Information Minister to find out who has said it and to punish him if he has said that. Whoever might have said it is himself "neech", that is all that I can say. These are wrong thing, but these are persisting in some places.

I was told that it was not a Government officer, but a press correspondent who said that. He might have been called for participation in discussion. I do not know the exact facts but this was the superficial information that was given to me. Whoever he might be, if he is a correspondent who has said that, we will see that he is not called again there. There are several things which can be done. We must see that this sort of thing does not happen, but whoever utters like that, I think, be debases himself. That is all that I would say. I would, therefore, request my hon. friends—I can understand their feelings, the feeling is justified. I cannot say that the feeling is unjustified, but we must put our heads together and put a stop to this sort of thing happening again. This should not happen. Therefore, wherever it happens, we will take action against this.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: No debate on this. (*Interruptions*) I have not called you. Don't record. (*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: I had requested the Prime Minister to come over here and explain. He has come and made a statement, and he has told you that he is going to take action.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't record.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I say that my hon. friends could have come and told me instead of creating an agitation like this here. (*Interruptions*).

आप यहीं लड़ाई करेंगे ? यह कोई मेनर्स नहीं है । इस तरह से बोलना नहीं चाहिये, मेहरबानी करके बैठिये । यह कौन सा तरीका है ? बाहर जाइये, ऐसा करना है तो, यह कोई तरीका चलेगा नहीं ।

This sort of excitement does not help anybody. I have said we will not allow anything like this to happen, and that if anything happens, please bring it to our notice and we will take action, strong action, against them.

**Not recorded.

12.40hrs.

RE. PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On Item 2 I have written to you. This is about the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and the rules under it. This is a Central Act and the States, in co-ordination with the Central authority, are trying to implement it, but what is happening here is that questions concerning adulteration of various items—take for example, vanaspati—are being disallowed. In the premises of Hindustan Levers in Ghaziabad, a tanker lorry full of adulterated oil was caught.

MR. SPEAKER: What has it to do with Papers laid?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The paper laid is about the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1978.

MR. SPEAKER: What have you to say on that?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I said that questions on food adulteration that is being done....

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It does. I want an assurance from you that questions relating to food adulteration since it is being controlled by the Centre, would be admitted here and would be allowed to be replied to on the floor of the House. What is your observation on that?

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the matter. I cannot give you an assurance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do you want food adulteration to continue?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want anything, anyway I do not want food adulteration for me! I cannot off-hand give you an assurance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All I am wanting is....

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise out of Item 2.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All that I am submitting is that questions relating to food adulteration be allowed for reply.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise out of Item 2.

12.43 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1978, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th February, 1978."

PUBLIC WAKFS (EXTENSION OF LIMITATIONS) (DELHI AMENDMENT) BILL.

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA.

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1978, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.44hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED UNREST AMONGST THE STUDENTS OF VARIOUS UNIVERSITIES IN THE COUNTRY

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported unrest amongst the students of various universities in the country."

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): As the House is aware, there have been several incidents of agitation and unrest involving students, teachers and karamcharis in several universities in the country during the past few months, with the lifting of emergency there has been a sudden outburst or rather ventilation of the grievances of students, teachers and karamcharis. The issues generally relate to admissions, recognition of students' unions, postponement of examinations, in addition to non-academic issues such as dismissal of State Governments, provision of better transport facilities, disputes in buses, restaurants, cinemas, theatres, etc.

Education and law and order are the primary responsibility of the States and it is for the State Governments, who have been advised from time to time, to attend to ligitimate grievances and pave the way for smooth functioning of the universities.

The remedies for the problems of unrest among students have to be found not by giving any encouragement to those elements which seek to disrupt the system. These remedies have to come through a joint endeavour of all concerned, students, teachers, karamcharis, parents, and the public. Political parties and leaders of public opinion in the country can do a great deal by discouraging the agitational approach. It is only an atmosphere of peace and constructive participation in the national life that the larger social and economic problems of the country, which, in fact, are also the problems facing the younger generation can be solved. It is my earnest appeal that all concerned will extend their fullest cooperation in creating an atmosphere in which our educational institutions can function smoothly.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी का उत्तर मैंने देखा । पूरे देश के विभिन्न भागों में गम्भीर असंतोष व्याप्त है और एक विस्फोटक स्थिति देश में पैदा होती जा रही हैं । इस देश की सत्ता में जो क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन आया उस में छात्रों ने जो भूमिका अदा की है उसे हम सभी लोग जानते हैं और सारा देश जानता है । अगर आज छात्र अपनी समस्याओं को और कोई आन्दोलन करते हैं तो हम समझते हैं कि हर सरकार का यह कर्त्तव्य होता है कि छात्र नेताओं को आदर के साथ बुलाएं, उनकी समस्याओं को सुनें और उस पर विचार करें । फिर जो कुछ भी उस का समाधान कर सकते हों वह करना चाहिए । लेकिन बजाए इस के लाठी डंडे और पुलिस का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है जिस से छात्रों के अन्दर गम्भीर असंतोष व्याप्त है । हम यह जानना चाहेंगे माननीय मंत्री जी से कि क्या छात्रों की समस्याओं को सुनने के लिए चाहे वह बेरोजगारी की समस्या हो या परीक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार की बात हो या पब्लिक स्कूलों को खत्म करने की बात हो या यूनिवर्सिटी के गवर्नेंस में पार्टिसिपेशन की बात हो, इस तरह का कोई सुझाव राज्य सरकारों के पास भेज रहे हैं कि राज्य सरकारें छात्र नेताओं को आदर के साथ बुलाएं, उन की समस्याओं पर विचार करें और जो भी समस्या का समाधान निकल सकता हो उसे निकालें ? हमें यह भूलना नहीं

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

चाहिए कि अगर हम उन की समस्याओं को ठीक ढंग से नहीं देखेंगे और उन का समाधान नहीं करेंगे तो इस देश के अन्दर एक अराजकता की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जायगी और नतीजा यह होगा कि हमें फिर एक बार मुंह की खानी पड़ सकती है । हमें इस बात को कभी भूलना नहीं चाहिए । छात्रों की भावनाओं का आदर करना पड़ेगा और उन की समस्याओं पर गम्भीरता से सोचना पड़ेगा । सब से बड़ी समस्या बेरोजगारी की है जिस की वजह से बहुत बड़ा असंतोष व्याप्त है । उस के लिए सब से पहले हमें बेरोजगारी समाप्त करने के लिए कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे । मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी राज्य सरकारों को इस तरह का कोई निर्देश दे रहे है कि वे छात्र नेताओं से बातचीत करें और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं भी कोई इस तरह का उपाय ढूढ रही है ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूं कि यह जो असंतोष चल रहा है इस को हटाने के लिए बातचीत करनी चाहिए । इसीलिए पिछले जून 1977 में हमारे मंत्रालय की तरफ से राज्य सरकारों को यह सुझाव दिया गया कि राज्य सरकारें उन के जो कोई कानूनी असंतोष हैं, गैर-कानूनी नहीं, उन को तय करने के लिए कोई संस्था बनाएं जिस में छात्र, अध्यापक, प्राध्यापक और कर्मचारी सभी रहें । वे आपस में बातचीत करें और बातचीत के बाद ये समस्याएं तय हो जायं ।

In early June, 1977 the Central Government had advised the State Governments to look into the legitimate grievances of the students and ensure that forums are brought into existence to give representation to students, teachers and non-teaching employees, to provide them an opportunity to make legitimate representations in a democratic manner and to meet their just demands.

फिर हमारे मंत्रालय की ओर से और मेरी ओर से भी हम लोग कई दफा छात्र प्रतिनिधियों से मिल चुके हैं । उन से मैंने भी बातचीत की और हम जानते हैं कि इस तरह से बातचीत से यह सब असंतोष कुछ हल हो सकता है । लेकिन असंतोष की जो बुनियादी बात है वह हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति से संबंधित है जो हमारे माननीय मित्र ने अभी कहा : बेरोजगारी दूर करने की बात तो इस मंत्रालय से पूरी तय हो नहीं सकती । उसके लिए हमारी जो आर्थिक स्थिति है उस में गम्भीर परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा । इसीलिए मैं गुजारिश करूंगा कि छात्र असंतोष को सिर्फ अलाहिदा नहीं देखना चाहिए बल्कि अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए हम जो कदम उठाएंगे उस के साथ उस को लागू कर के देखना चाहिए।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I am sorry to say that I did not expect this kind of didactic statement from the Education Minister dealing with a very sensitive subject involving the fate of the future generation of our nation builders. He has just enumerated some of the causes. I am sorry to say that the Minister should have gone deeper into the issues which are causing academic disturbances in the universities and the campuses all over the country.

Higher education has become almost a miserable mess. The campus chaos has created such a situation in a number of universities that I warn the Education Minister, if the situation is allowed to be degenerated as it is today and if it is allowed to be degenerated further, no academician of any distinction will any longer agree to head any institution, to become the Vice-Chancellor.

What is happening? The Vice-Chancellors are being gheraoed. There was physical assult on the Vice-Chancellor in Burdwan. The gheraoes and physical assults are going on. As to what are the causes they are to be gone into

deeper. The causes enumerated by the hon. Minister are not the basic causes. There are certain basic causes. I do not want to enumerate all of them. I would just mention a few. The basic cause is, induction of extraneous politics into academic life of our higher education. I have been in patriotic service since my younger days. I have been in the teaching profession both in colleges and universities. But even with the worst adversaries of mine I have not indulged in any kind of politics in my university. There has been no disturbance in my class even on a single occasion.

AN HON. MEMBER: Does he teach even now?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Even in the inter-session period, I used to take classes.

Politics is the basic cause of the mess in academic life. Secondly, there are political appointments of the Vice-Chancellors, the teachers, even the UGC members and others. Then, the standard of education and teaching has fallen miserably. That has also to be gone into. There are several reasons. In most of the universities, the examination results are not published in time. It creates a horriole situation for the students who want to go to different professions. There is lack of raport between the teachers and the students. I rember, in university days, we were fortunate to be the students of Prof. Satyen Bose and Dr. Gian Chandra Ghosh and what a sweet relation we had. Now that relation is not there. How that relation can be cultivated, how it can be revived, no thought is being given to it.

There is another serious failure. In this House, in the earlier session, there was a lot of discussion about the students' participation in university administration. I do not know how many universities have honoured the commitment that was made by the former Education Minister at the Centre. I would just narrate a few instances. It is no good accusing the students. There are porblems. But our students are not basically so bad that they cannot be tackled. They can be tackled if you have the mind to tackle them. It is the weakness of our teachers, it is the weakness of our politicians. The politicians are the guilty persons in vitiating the academic life.

It is just said that it is a State subject which is not legally correct and even practically it is not correct. For higher education, all the universities are being financed by the UGC and the UGC funds come from the Central Government. There have been innumerable occasions and there have been commission after commission at the Central level making recommendations in regard to higher education and its financing. I do not want to go into that now.

I think it is a very serious matter. Unless these maladies are removed from body politic of our education, as you say, I do not know where will we go; our future generations where are they going? For that reason, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he thinks of convening in the first cycle, a meeting not for one day, at least for days together of the Vice-Chancellors of the different Universities to go deeper into the matter and to sort out the programmes and find out the solution. After arriving at certain tentative decisions on that, whether the Education Minister will try to convene a joint meeting of some of the Vice-Chancellors and also students' representatives so as to find out what should be the permanent and long term solutions of the problems that are facing the teachers, the educational institutions and also the students in our country today. This is what I want to know from the hon. Minister.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The hon. Member, Shri Samar Guha, is an experienced Member of the House. So, it is very difficult for me to join issue with him. But even then being placed in this position, I

[Dr. Pratap Chander Chunder]

have to do it. He has said that my statement is merely didactic in character. What else education can be? Education, after all, is didactic. He has certainly indicated some of the points, but these are not the only points.... (*Interruptions*) We have noted and stated that there are academic issues and non-academic issues. Now the hon. Member has pointed out the academic issues. No doubt these should be properly tackled, but there are non-academic issues and ultimately his conclusion was directed to the non-academic issue, namely, politicians should not be involved in this matter. So, ultimately the conclusion which I wanted to place before this House is that political parties and leaders of public opinions in the country can do a great deal. That is my appeal. I should centainly consider the proposition that the hon. Member has placed before this House, but I can assure you that I have already held meetings with the Executive Committee of the Association of Indian universities in this matter where all the Vice-Chancellors were present. Then we had a meeting at Rajkot with the Vice-Chancellors of all the universities. We are conscious of the fact, but as I have said, this problem is not confined to the university system only it is a part of the general problem of the society.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): I have gone through the very pious statement of the hon. Education Minister. But I can only say that it is a pious platitude, nothing more. The trouble has two sides There is a system of education which he has hinted, which needs a change because this present syseem, leads to intense frustration among the students. Then there is a side of the politicians and Vice Chancellors also. I know the Vice-Chancellors, Sir, who wished to divide and rule and will not stoop even to encourage students to be divided region-wise. I may be permitted, with all humble submission, to quote the case of Aligarh University. There, it is the Vice-Chancellor who was solely responsible for the student trouble. He had divided into azamgarhi and non-azamgrahi: Everybody had demanded, the union had passed a resolution, all the teachers organisations had passed a resolution, the students' organisations had passed a resolution that an enquity should be held against the Vice-Chancellor. But the misfortune is that our Education Minister lives in a dream of fantasy like the Wizard of Oz. The Vice-Chancellor' is called 'the absentee Vice-Chancellor' of Aligarh. We had read in the newspapers that heads had I can broken. Similar is the case of Allahabad University. One of the hon. Ministers of this House has admitted that injustice has been done and an excess has been committed against the students of Allahabad University. What action has the hon. Minister taken on that? In Ranchi University—I am giving an example to illustrate....

MR. SPEAKER: Not of every University.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Because the student community is all over India.

In Ranchi, for 18 months the Engineering College is closed. What happens to these students? What happens to their fate? The hon. Minister has taken no action. In view of all these, may I request the hon Home Minister to appoint an Inquiry Committee to inquire into the partisanship and favouritism shown by the Vice-Chancellor in respect of some students and teachers also and thereby put a stop to this grouping? On the other side may I request the hon. Minister of Education to take very seriously the question of complete reorientation of education in this country so that education is directed to hopeful achievements of students and does not lead them to frustration?

13 hrs.

Thirdly, may I hope that he will talk to the student leaders, discuss with them their problems and see how far their suggestions can be implemented or accommodated in the entire picture so that our Universities and colleges, Degree Colleges, Medical Colleges, and

so on are not closed and there is no student trouble in this country and student trouble in this country and life in their education.

I hope, to these three questions, the hon. Minister will be kind enough to answer.

MR. SPEAKER: With the permission of the House, shall we sit for a few minutes more to complete this? ..We may continue for a few minutes more.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I shall be very brief, Sir.

With regard to the first question about frustration, I have already been stressing the point that the whole educational system will be taken in a proper perspective. We are certainly trying to change the educational system. There is now a confrontation between the world of work and the world of education. Whatever education we are giving to our students, by and large, makes the students not only unemployed but, in some cases, unemployable. Therefore, the whole educational system is under scrutiny. From the primary level we are trying to introduce the element of work, so that 20 per cent of the school time will be devoted to socially useful productive work, so that from childhood the students will know how to work with hands and how to relate that work for the benefit of the community. If this system succeeds, then the source of frustration that the hon. Member is mentioning will be removed. That, of course, will take time.

Secondly, the hon. Member has referred to certain Universities. Of course, Aligarh Muslim University is directly under the Central Government but the other Universities are not under the Central Government. Even the UGC which provides grants has got no compulsive power. At the most, the UGC can only withhold the grants in future. Parliament has not authorised the UGC to take any penal measures. The Ranchi University and the Allahabad University come within the scope of the respective Chancellors who are governed by the State Acts and not by the Central Act. Mentioning of Education being in the Concurrent List does not help us because, under article 73 of the Constitution, unless Parliament passes any law in that behalf, we have no executive power over these matters in which the State Governments can also make the law. This is the Constitutional position.

About Aligarh University, we cannot set up a plethora of Inquiry Committees. These are the two sides of the picture. I have sent for the Vice-Chancellor. I have also met some of the representatives of the students. It is a question of law and order. The whole troubles started with the nomination of a monitor in a hostel. Two groups of students clashed, and that led to the breach of law and order. Steps are being taken. Now, I understand, peace prevails in the campus.

I would appeal to the Hon. Member not to say anything or do anything whereby peace may be breached again.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: There is hunger strike in the campus: there is no peace.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As I have said, a number of instances may be cited. If you permit me I will just read one piece of news which appeared in the Patriot newspaper on the 27th February 1978—only last February.

> *"Italian students on rampage*
>
> Students attacked buses, cars and shops, threw petrol bombs and clashed with the police in street protests here yesterday.
>
> The protesters, continuing a wave of students violence which is sweeping Italy's universities and schools, were calling for an abolition of examination pass marks."

Now these are not concerned with Vice-Chancellors. There is trouble everywhere in the world.

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : (वाराणसी) । मान्यवर, शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है वह छात्रों में असंतोष और उनकी समस्याओं का निराकरण नहीं करता, बल्कि वह एक तरह से उन के लिए उपदेशमात्र है । उन्होंने सारी समस्या से आंख हटा कर बात को केवल राज्य सरकारों, परिवहन व्यवस्था, भोजनालयों और सिनेमा-थियेटरों तक सीमित कर दिया है । जब कि समस्या यह है कि जनता सरकार ने कुछ वायदे किये थे और जनता से कहा था कि जनता सरकार बनने के बाद हम प्राथमिक शिक्षा की प्रणाली को एक कर देंगे । इसके लिए पहले भी विश्वविद्यालयों में विद्यार्थियों ने आन्दोलन किये थे और अब उनको फिर यह अनुभव हो रहा है कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा में एक स्तर नहीं आ रहा है और प्राथमिक शिक्षा में भंगी और राजा दोनों बने रहेंगे। उन्हें यह भी लग रहा है कि ऐसा कोई समय नहीं आयेगा जब कि ये दोनों समान स्तर पर प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें ।

दूसरी बात परीक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार की है । सारे देश में परीक्षा प्रणाली में एकरूपता नहीं है । अगर उत्तर प्रदेश का विद्यार्थी दिल्ली में पढ़ना चाहे तो उसे पचासों किस्म की समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है । मैं आपको बताऊं कि काशी हिन्दु विश्वविद्यालय में कोई वाइस चांसलर नहीं है । ऐसा लगता है कि बिना सिर के, पैर के बल पर विश्वविद्यालय चल रहा है । इसके चलते यह हुआ कि जो लोग कम नम्बर पाये थे, उनकी भर्ती हो गयी और जो योग्य थे उनकी भर्ती नहीं हुई । इसको लेकर भी आन्दोलन चले । जो लोग योग्य हैं उनको मौका नहीं मिलता है । शिक्षा जगत में भी जातिवाद की भावना को भड़काया जा रहा है । विश्वविद्यालयों में नियुक्तियां जाति के आधार पर की जा रही हैं । इन आन्दोलनों का यह भी एक विशेष कारण है । जब अयोग्यता और जातिवाद भर्ती में मानदण्ड बनते हैं तो फिर छात्रों में असंतोष होना स्वाभाविक है । यह असंतोष सारी शिक्षा प्रणाली के विरुद्ध भी है । इससे एक विघटनकारी प्रवृत्ति पैदा हो रही है । इस शिक्षा प्रणाली के चलते जो ताकतें शिक्षा जगत में उभर रही हैं, उनके कारण जो शांति शिक्षा जगत में रहनी चाहिए, वह नहीं रह पाती ।

मेरा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि शिक्षा जगत से जितने लोग सम्बन्धित हैं—जैसे विद्यार्थी हैं, अध्यापक हैं, अभिभावक हैं—उन सारे लोगों का एक गोलमेज सम्मेलन बुलायें । जहां तक राजनीति का सवाल है, राजनीति जरूर चल रही है। इसीलिए मेरा कहना है कि एक गोलमेज सम्मेलन बुलाया जाए जिसमें इन सारे प्रश्नों पर विचार हो और यह सोचा जाए कि इन समस्याओं का निराकरण कैसे हो । जहां समस्याओं के निराकरण में सख्ती से काम लेना हो, वहां सख्ती से भी काम लिया जाए जहां उपदेश देने से काम चलता हो वहां उपदेश भी दिया जाये । (इति)

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है वह सही नहीं ।मैंने स्वयं अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है

Postponement of examination, restoration of democratically elected students' unions and action against education authorities.

शिक्षा के जो अधिकारीगण है उनके खिलाफ भी कोई कदम उठाने की मांग की गई हैं तो उसको लेकर भी छात्र असन्तोष उठा है । काशी विश्वविद्यालय का सवाल उठा है । पिछले वाइस चांसलर ने जब इस्तीफा दे दिया था तो उसके बाद एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी और कमेटी ने चार नाम लिए थे । एक राजी हो गया । लेकिन उनकी तबीयत

अच्छी नहीं है । इसलिए वह अभी भी जा नहीं पाए हैं । इस में तीन चार महीने निकल गए हैं । जब तबीयत अच्छी न हों तो क्या किया जाए । गोलमेज सम्मेलन की बात भी माननीय सदस्य ने कही है । श्री समर गुह के सवाल के जवाब में मैंने कहा है कि इसके बारे में हम सोचेंगे और अगर असर इसका होगा तो जरूर बुलाएंगे ।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : जवाहरलाल विश्वविद्यालय में इंदिरा गांधी के मामा श्री कौल वहां वाइस चांसलर हैं, वह हमेशा छुट्टी पर रहते हैं**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

श्री शरद यादव (जबलपुर) : शिक्षा मंत्री जी के बयान को मैंने पढ़ा है । उन्होंने अपील की है कि हृदय से हम लोग नौजवानों की समझाएं और उनकी समस्याओं का निदान करें । मेरे ख्याल से वह कुलपति भी रह चुके हैं । ये जो सब समस्याए हैं उनकी बुनियाद में सब से बड़ा सवाल, सारी बेचैनी की जड़ मेरे ख्याल में बेरोजगारी है और बेरोजगारी होती है राजनीति से । हम जो विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन से सम्बद्ध रहे हैं जानते हैं कि उनकी बेरोजगारी ही सारी बीमारी की जड़ है । यही वजह है कि हम लोक सभा तक चल कर आए हैं । हम इंजीनियर थे । हमें कोई जरूरत नहीं थी यहां तक आने की । भारत की जनता ने पैसा जो खर्च किया हमें इंजीनियर बनाने के लिए क्या इस कारण किया था कि हम राजनीति में आएं । इस राजनीति के चलते इंजीनियर, डाक्टर आदि सब लोग बेरोजगार होते हैं । इसलिए हम समझते हैं कि राजनीति की बुनियाद से सब कुछ निकलता है । बेरोजगारी और बेचैनी का बिल्कुल सीधा सम्बन्ध इन आन्दोलनों से है । मैं ग्राफ खींच कर बता सकता हूं इस चीज को । मैंने एम एस सी मैथ्स में किया है । आप ग्राफ भी खीचेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि जिस फैकल्टी में तेरह साल तक बेरोजगारी रह जाती है उस फैकल्टी में नकल शुरू हो जाती है और दंगे फिसाद सब शुरू हो जाते हैं, बेचैनी फैलना शुरू हो जाती है । बेरोजगारी से ही ये सब सवाल पैदा होते हैं, सिनेमा की टूट, आन्दोलन आदि पैदा होते हैं । इसी बेरोजगारी से गुजरात की सरकार भी गिराई गई थी । इसी बेरोजगारी की वजह से देश के नेता लोकनायक जय प्रकाश जी ने कहा था कि भारत के नौजवानों को राजनीति में भाग लेने का हक हासिल है । इस राजनीति में भाग लेकर ही हमने पिछली सरकार के खिलाफ आन्दोलन खड़ा किया । पिछली सरकर की गलतीयों की वजह से ही आज जनता पार्टी में चालीस नौजवान बेरोजगारी के मारे लोक सभा में आने में सफल हो गए हैं । इस वास्ते बुनियादी सवाल की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । सिनेमा, बसें जलाना, पोस्टपोनमैंट आफ एग्जामिनेशन और नकल आदि ये सब सवाल क्यों पैदा होते हैं ? इस पर शासन चलाने वाले लोग यदि नहीं सोचेंगे तो काम नहीं चलेगा । छोटी मोटी बातों को सामने ला कर लोगों का ध्यान हटाया नहीं जा सकता है । आश्वासनों आदि से किसी का मन या पेट नहीं भरता है । पेट भरना सब से बड़ी चीज है, बेरोजगारी सब से बड़ी चीज है । पहले उसका आप इंतजाम करें । बजट आ गया है । इसमें क्या कहा गया है नौजवानों के लिए ? बंगाल की सरकार ने बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया है जिसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं । इस सरकार ने भी वादा किया है कि दस साल में बेरोजगारी खत्म कर देंगी । एक साल हो गया है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या दस फीसदी बेरोजगारी दूर हो गई है ? हमें बेरोजगारी के खिलाफ एक बड़ी लड़ाई लड़नी होगी ।

**Not recorded.

[श्री शरद यादव]

इंदिरा गांधी के खिलाफ बेरोजगारी की गर्म से खड़ा हुआ भूत बैठा नहीं है, वह चल रहा है, वह आपके खिलाफ भी खड़ा होगा । भारत के नौजवानों के हजारों पत्र मेरे पास आते हैं । मेरा विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन से जन्म हुआ था और मैं उनकी यूनियन का अध्यक्ष रहा हूं । मुझे उन पत्रों में कहा जाता है कि मुझे क्या हो गया है, मेरे मुंह और जबान को क्या हो गया है ? मेरी जबान जो सच्चाई है वह बोलेगी, बन्द नहीं होगी । मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के नौजवान की बेरोजगारी 18 साल के मताधिकार से जुड़ी हुई है । हमने मांग की है और जनता पार्टी से वायदा किया है 18 साल के नौजवान को मताधिकार दो, बेरोजगारी का भत्ता दो, रोजगार की समस्या हल करनी है । इन सब बातों पर आप तत्काल अपना फैसला दें ।

MR. SPEAKER: You have already taken seven minutes. You are trying to make a speech.

श्री शरद यादव : दूसरी बात यह है कि आज जितने भी विश्वविद्यालय हैं वह घुड़-साल हैं, कबूतरखाना हैं । कितना बजट रखा हैं अपने विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षा पर ? सरकार ने संसद सदस्यों को पासपोर्ट के फौर्म पर दस्तखत करने का अधिकार दिया है । मैंने खुद 22 लड़कों के पासपोर्ट पर दस्तखत किये हैं । गरीबी से निकले हुए, विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में टौप किये विद्यार्थी विदेशों में चले गये हैं । इस देश का सारा टेलेन्ट बेरोजगारी के चलते शोषित हो रहा हैं । आप छोटी मोटी बस की बात कर रहे हैं, जब कि हिन्दुस्तान के इतने लम्बे चौड़े श्रम की आप तोड़ फोड़ कर रहे हैं जिसके आगे छोटे मोटे सिनेमा या बम कुछ नहीं हैं । अरबों रुपए का श्रम बेकार जा रहा है । क्या आप उसको उपयोग में नहीं लायेंगे ? अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तो हिन्दुस्तान का बेरोजगार नौजवान राजनीति में अवश्य भाग लेगा । यह उसका धर्म हैं । राजनीति का मतलब है तन के मन्दिर की पूजा । और तन के मन्दिर की पूजा की जायेगी, और हिन्दुतान के नौजवान का हक है राजनीति में भाग लेना, और तब तक लेंगा जब तक उसके रोजगार का, भविष्य का कोई मापदंड नहीं बन जाता है । तो यह जो बुनियादी सवाल है—18 साल वाले को मताधिकार, बेरोजगारी का भत्ता —इन पर आपको गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा । हम जनता पार्टी के मदस्य हैं और शिक्षा मंत्री जी भी जनता पार्टी के ही हैं, हमारे दिल में दर्द होता है, शिक्षा मंत्री जी इस बात पर अड़ें और कहें कि आप इस सवाल पर जल्दी फैसला कीजिये, हिन्दुस्तान के नौजवानों से ठीक ठीक तौर से बात कीजिये, तभी काम चलेगा ।

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : माननीय सदस्य ने जो बुनियादी बातें कहीं हैं मैं बिल्कुल उससे सहमत हूं । बेरोजगारी निराशा पैदा करती है, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं । लेकिन इसको तय करने के लिये मेरी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, बल्कि पार्टी की और सरकार की है । तो मैं अपने मित्र से कहूंगा कि पार्टी में यह सवाल उठायें । अगर यह तय हो जाय तो मैं बहुत संतुष्ट हूंगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned for lunch till 2.20 p.m.

13.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Twenty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWELFTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twelfth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 1st March, 1978."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twelfth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 1st March, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

14.24 hrs.

EAR DRUMS AND EAR BONES (AUTHORITY FOR USE FOR THERAPEUTIC PURPOSES) BILL*

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि मृत व्यक्तियों के कर्णों का चिकित्सीय प्रयोजनों के लिए उपयोग का और उससे संबंधित विषयों का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the use of ears of deceased persons for therapeutic purposes and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

श्री राज नारायण : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूं ।

14.25 hrs.

EYES (AUTHORITY FOR USE FOR THERAPEUTIC PURPOSES) BILL*

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि मृत व्यक्तियों के नेत्रों का चिकित्सीय प्रयोजनों के लिए उपयोग का और उससे संबंधित विषयों का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the use of eyes of deceased persons for therapeutic purposes and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

श्री राज नारायण : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूं ।

14.27 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) FIRING AND LOCKOUT IN SWADESHI COTTON MILLS, KANPUR

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Sir, Under Rule 377, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the Kanpur massacre which took place on December 6, 1977. The incidents of the massacre were discussed in this House by a Calling Attention Motion on the 7th of December, 1977. And, subsequently, a Citizens' Committee for enquiry into the Kanpur massacre was formed in which Shri Nikhil Chakravarthy, Shri A. K. Roy, a Member of this House, and Shri Satish Saberwal were associated. The committee has submitted its report.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 2-3-78.

[Shri Saugata Roy]

The industrial workers in Kanpur have formed a committee called the Swadeshi Kapda Sahayatha Samithi. They have given a memorandum to be submitted to the Government. Sir, my aim in raising this discussion is not to draw attention to the Law and Order situation which caused the Kanpur massacre and firing. I will not go into the merits, of who is right and who is wrong. But, Sir, the fact remains that the Swadeshi Cotton Mills is closed since December 6, 1977 and the lock-out has thrown out of employment some 8,000 industrial workers. They are on the verge of starvation. This is a particular phenomenon in which the Swadeshi Cotton Mill workers are starving and this is not happening for the first time. For a long time they have not been getting their wages properly. Sir, instead of arranging for proper payment of wages, an incident took place in which a large number of workers were fired upon and they were killed. According to the official estimates it is put as 13 but according to unofficial estimates it may be as high as 105. This is the highest number of labour casualty in any incident anywhere in the country after independence. The Labour Minister who is sitting here should take note of this fact. There is this report of the Citizens Enquiry Committee. I wish to reiterate the demand of the workers that action should be taken against the Jaipurias who have been enjoying the patronage from the previous Government. Now this Government is also extending the same patronage to them.

Sir, the Swadeshi Cotton Mills is trying to sell their Swadeshi Polytex Shares here at a premium. For this, Sir, the permission of the Company Law Department is necessary. It is necessary for the IDBI to step in and intervene in the matter so that the Swadeshi Cotton Mills and the Jaipurias cannot defraud the nation as well as the workers of their legitimate rights.

Therefore, Sir, I demand that the Government should immediately step in and save these workers from starvation. The Government should save the Swadeshi Cotton Mills from the clutches of Jaipurias. Immediately there should be a proper probe into the whole thing. I demand that this Swadeshi Cotton Mills should be taken over by the Central Government either directly or through the NTC (National Textile Corporation.) Nothing short of that can redeem the pledges of the Janata party to the people and the industrial workers. Nothing else can obliterate this massacre which took place in Kanpur about which Government, both at the Centre and in the States, have been silent spectators. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, you have not called me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no notice from you under Rule 377.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given notice. I have not been told that nothing is there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have given a notice that you are raising something during the course of the adoption of the BAC Report, but then, you were absent.

Shri Ram Kishan.

(ii) FLOODING OF KAMA TEHSIL OF BHARATPUR DISTRICT IN RAJASTHAN

श्री राम किशन (भरतपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं सरकार का ध्यान भरतपुर जिले की कामा तहसील की स्थिति की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। 15, 20 सालों से राजस्थान का भरतपुर जिला बाढ़ से प्रभावित रहा है। इसका कारण यह है कि भरतपुर जिले की भौगोलिक स्थिति इस

प्रकार की है कि ऊपर के हरियाणा का पानी आता हैं और उसके निचले हिस्से में उत्तर प्रदेश पड़ जाता है इस लए हरियाणा वाले पानी छोड़ देते हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश वाले पानी लेते नहीं हैं । मथुरा खास तौर पर जहां से श्री बागड़ी जी निर्वाचित हुए हैं और इसका कारण यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश क, मथुरा जिला, राजस्थान का भरतपुर और हरयाना का गुड़गांव जिला, ये तीनों इस बाढ़ से पीड़ित रहे हैं। इन तीनों राज्य सरकारों ने मिल कर इस बाढ़ के पानी को निकालने की एक योजना बनाई थी आज से दस पन्द्रह साल पहले और तीनों राज्यों ने मिल कर एक ड्रेन बनायी। लेकिन जब ड्रेन बन रही थी उस समय हरयाना की सरकार ने और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने जितना पानी उनके क्षेत्र में इकट्ठा होता था उसका हिसाब कम करके बताया जिससे ड्रेन के निर्माण के लिए उन्हें पूरी धनराशि न देनी पडे। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा हैं कि बाढ़ निरन्तर आती रहती है। उत्तर प्रदेश और हरयाना दोनों ने इस ड्रेन के निर्माण में जो गलती की उसका नतीजा सबसे ज्यादा भरतपुर जिले की कामा तहसील को भुगतना पड़ता है क्योंकि हरयाना अपना पानी ज्यादा छोड़ देता है और उत्तर प्रदेश उस पानी को लेता नहीं है। वह कहता है कि हम ऐग्रीमेंट के अनुसार लेंगे लेकिन हरयाना वाले पानी ज्यादा छोड़ देते हैं। एक तो प्राबलम यह है।

दूसरी प्राबलम यह है कि ड्रेनके निर्माण के समय वहां दो रेगुलेटर बनाये गये। एक रेगुलेटर पर कंट्रोल है हरयाना सरकार का और दूसरे पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का कंट्रोल है। नतीजा यह होता है कि हरयाना वाले अपनी मर्जी से पानी छोड़ देते हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश वाले पानी लेते नहीं हैं। अब की साल तो हरयाना सरकार ने इस सारे समझौते की तोड़ कर अपने रेगुलेटर की ही तोड़ दिया और फलस्वरूप आज भी कामा तहसील के 25 गांवों में चार-चार, पांच-पांच फुट पानी भरा हुआ है। जो हरयाना के डिफरेंशियल में थोडा पानी रह गया था उसे पम्पों से भरतपुर जिले के कामा क्षेत्र में डाल रहे हैं। इस तरह से तीन सालों से वहां निरन्तर कोई फसल नहीं हो रही है। जो थोड़ी बहुत फसल इस साल बोयी गई थी वह भी नष्ट होती जा रही है। इधर मेरे दल के माननीय सदस्य श्री मनीराम जी बागड़ी जो मेरे पुराने मित्र रहे हैं, उन्होंने इसमें मदद करने के बजाय और इस मानवीय समस्या को सुलझाने के बजाय और उलझा दिया अपने थोड़े से स्वार्थ के कारण । केवल मथुरा के कुछ इलाके को बचाने के नाम पर उन्होंने जा कर वहां के अधिकारियों की एक सभा की और कह दिया कि राजस्थान के पानी को मत आने दो। अगर यही काम मैं करता तो वहां गोली चल जाती क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने अपनी पुलिस भेज दी थी और राजस्थान सरकार ने भी अपनी पुलिस भेज दी है। खैर, मैं बागड़ी जी से तो इतना ही निवेदन करूंगा कि अब वे लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं, किसी ग्राम पंचायत के सरपंच नहीं हैं, इसलिए उनका दृष्टिकोण विशाल होना चाहिए, स्टेट के और राष्ट्र के हित में होना चाहिए। लेकिन खैर, उनके अपने क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा करना उनका अपना धर्म हैं। मेरा अपना इस संबंध में सुझाव है कि इस बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए हरयाना सरकार ने एक योजना बनाई है और उनका कहना हैं कि चार साल में अपनी तरफ से वे उसको पूरा करेंगे। उसके बाद हरयाना के पानी को सीधे जमना में डालेंगे। इसका सीधा मतलब यह हुआ कि चार साल तक भरतपुर जिले की कामा तहसील में बाढ़ आयेगी और बाढ़ जब आयेगी तो जितना हरयाना से पानी लेने का राजस्थान का समझौता हैं उतना हम लेने को तैयार है। लेकिन वे उससे ज्यादा देते हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश वाले लेते नहीं हैं। जहां तक मौजूदा सरकार का सवाल है, जब यह बाढ़ आई तो मैं और मुख्य मंत्री जी यहां सिंचाई मंत्री जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिले, जितनी बार मिल

[श्री राम किशन]

सकते थे, मिले लेकिन समस्या का कोई निराकरण नहीं हुआ। तो मैं केवल यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि और कुछ हो या न हो जब तक बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना पूरी नहीं बनती है तब तक जो कामन ड्रेन है तीनों राज्यों में उसका नियंत्रण केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले और जो हमारे तीनों राज्यों की समस्या है जितना पानी लेने की या जितना पानी देने की उसे सुलझा दे तो इससे दो तीन बातें पैदा होंगी। इससे एक तो बाढ़ की समस्या का समाधान हो जायगा और अगर यह भी संभव नहीं हो तो जो दोनों रेगुलेटर बने हुए हैं हरयाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश में उनको तोड़ दिया जाय, जितना पानी आयेगा उतना निकल जायगा। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . उत्तर प्रदेश वालों ने, नहीं तोड़ा, हरयाणा वालों ने तोड़ दिया है। दोनों टूट जायेंगे तो जितना पानी आयेगा निकल जायगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को इसमें दखल देना चाहिए और एक मूक दर्शक जैसे बैठे नहीं रहना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार के सवाल दूसरे हेडवर्क्स के भी खड़े हो रहे हैं, उनकी तरफ भी मैं ध्यान दिलाऊंगा और बागड़ी जी से कहूंगा कि इसमें वह मेरी सहायता करें नहीं तो मैं तो डूबूंगा ही, वह भी अगले चुनाव में डूब जायेंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to make a humble submission. I have given notice about the trade union leader, Shri Bansidhar Azad's fasting in Ujjain.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, it is not fair. If the matter has not been allowed by the Speaker, you cannot raise it like this.

Mr. Bagri.

(iii) REPORTED DEATH OF CASUAL LABOURERS IN BHATINDA WHILE DIGGING SEWER LINE

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब तक माननीय सदस्य खड़े हैं, मैं कैसे बोलूं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जब स्पीकर या डिप्टी स्पीकर आपको बुलाते हैं और आपको बोलने का मौका दिया जा रहा है तो आपको बोलना चाहिए। अगर नहीं बोलेंगे तो हम दूसरे को बुला लेंगे।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत के कितने ही मजदूर जिनका कोई वारिस इस देश में नहीं, डा० लोहिया के शब्दों में अभागे मजदूर, ऐसे दुःखी मजदूर जिनका इस देश में कोई संगठन नहीं, राजनीतिक पार्टियों से जिनका दूर का वास्ता नहीं, इस प्रकार के रोजाना के मजदूर, भटिण्डा के अन्दर 23 फरवरी को सीवर खोदते हुए मध्य प्रदेश से गये हुए 8 मजदूर दबकर मर गये। उन मजदूरों को न कोई यूनियन है, न कोई संगठन है, न उनके लिए कोई कायदा है न कोई कानून है, कोई भी नहीं है जोकि उनका संरक्षण कर सके और उनके लिए आवाज उठा सके। मैं बधाई देता हूं जनता पार्टी के शासन को और इस माननीय सदन को कि आखिर में वही उन बदनसीब, दीनदुःखी मरने वाले लोगों का संरक्षक बना। और कुछ अधिक तो न हो सका लेकिन कम से कम इस सदन में उनकी आवाज उठाई जा सकी। केवल यही एक वाकया नहीं है, रोज ही इस प्रकार के वाकये होते हैं। आज के ही अखबार में आपने पढ़ा होगा कि पूना में पिंपरी जो है जहां पर सरकारी इंजीनियरिंग कारखाना बन रहा है वहां पर मकान कोलैप्स होने से 8 मजदूर दब कर मर गये। इस तरह से यह रोज का किस्सा है, कितने ही लावारिस मजदूर मारे जाते हैं। ऐसे मजदूरों के लिए न तो कोई राजनीतिक

संगठन है और न कोई राजनीतिक संरक्षण है और न ही कोई सरकार का संरक्षण है। वोट तो उनके पास भी है और दुःख का इलाज वोट है, ऐसा हमारा संविधान कहता है लेकिन वोट के रहते हुए भी इस देश में जो रोज के मजदूर हैं, जो नित्य के लिए मजदूर है उनके लिए कोई संरक्षण नहीं है। इसका एक कारण यह है कि उनका अपना कोई संगठन नहीं है। पिछले तीस साल की सरकार का कोढ़ इन रोजाना के मजदूरों के शरीरों को जोंक की तरह से खाता रहा। दिखावें के लिए एक छोटा सा कानून भी बनाया गया लेकिन इस तरह के रोजाना के मजदूर जो एक प्रान्त से दूसरे प्रान्त में जाते हैं वें एक किस्म के बंधुवा मजदूर हैं। ऐसे मजदूरों के बारे में आपने नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत मुझे यहां पर आवाज उठाने की इजाजत दी, मैं चाहता तो यह था कि कालिंग अटेंशन के तौर पर इसे यहां पर उठाने की आप इजाजत देते ताकि मन्त्री इसका यहां पर जवाब देते। आज यहां पर उन बेचारे बेसहारा मजदूरों के बारे में कोई मन्त्री जवाब नहीं देगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि कम से कम इस सदन में जो आवाज उठी है वह पंजाब सरकार, भटिण्डा कार्पोरेशन में भी, ऐसे ठेकेदार जो अपने स्वार्थ के लिए इंसानी जिन्दगी से खिलवाड़ करते हैं. उनके खिलाफ़ आवाज उठनी चाहिए—इसमें कोई बुरी बात नहीं है। बुरी बात तो यह है कि जिनका कोई सहारा नहीं, जो दीन और दुःखी हैं उनकी आवाज किस प्रकार में उठे। मैं चाहूंगा कि ऐसी मौतों के वास्ते एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की जाये जो कि, एक साल में किस तरह में कितने मजदूर मरे, इसके आंकड़ें पेश करे और इसके लिए कोई इलाज बतावे। मैं इस प्रकार में सैकड़ों मरने वाले मजदूरों को समस्तक नमस्कार करने के और कुछ नहीं कर सकता। मैं आशा करता हूं कि एक दिन ऐसा आयेगा जब यह सदन इतना सजग हो जायेगा कि यदि इस तरह से किसी भी लावारिस मजदूर की मौत होगी तो देश में भूचाल सा आ जायेगा और इस प्रकार की मौतों को रोकने का कोई प्रबन्ध कर सकेगा। केवल इतना ही मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं।

(iv) Reported famine conditions in Darbhanga and Madhubani Districts of Bihar

श्री हुक्म देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 28 जुलाई, 1977 को मैंने इस सवाल को इस सदन में उठाया था। मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि उत्तर बिहार के मधुबनी और दरभंगा जिले बराबर बाढ़ और अकाल से पीड़ित रहते हैं। इस साल बाढ़ तो नहीं आई, लेकिन सुखाड़ के कारण वहां अतिभयंकर स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। मधुबनी जिले के 21 प्रखण्डों में से लगभग 18 प्रखण्डों की हालत इतनी विचित्र है कि पोखरों में पानी नहीं है, ताकि जानवर पानी पी सकें। जब अभी से यह हालत है तो गर्मी के मौसम में तो किसी भी पोखर या तालाब में पानी नहीं रहेगा, कुंए सूख जायेंगे, आदमियों को पानी नहीं मिलेगा, जानवरों को पानी नहीं मिलेगा और लोगों को गांव छोड़ कर भागना पड़ेगा या बिना पानी मरना पड़ेगा।

हालत इतनी ही खराब नहीं है, वहां पर धान फसल, जो कि उस क्षेत्र की मुख्य खेती है, बिल्कुल मारी गई है। पिछले नवम्बर में थोड़ा सा पानी हथिया में पड़ गया था, लोगों ने गहूं की खेती की थी, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि दिसम्बर के अन्त में और जनवरी के प्रारम्भ में इतना ज्यादा पानी वहां पर बरस गया, कि जितनी भी गेहूं की खेती वहां पर लगी हुई थी सब मारी गई और इतना पानी लग गया है कि अब फिर गेहूं की खेती नहीं हो सकेगी। खरीफ़ की फसल मारी गई, रबी की फसल की सम्भावना नहीं है, भदोही की फसल इसलिये नहीं हुई कि पानी नहीं था।

उस समय मैंने केन्द्रीय सरकार से आग्रह किया था कि वहां पर एक दल भेजा जाय, जो इस बात की जांच करे। भारत सरकार

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

की ओर से बिहार सरकार को यह पत्र दिया गया था कि "फूड फार-वर्क" योजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार सरकार जितना काम करावेगी, भारत सरकार उतना गल्ला देगी, लेकिन भारत सरकार की ओर से बिहार सरकार को उस मद में कोई गल्ला नहीं दिया गया। यह ऐसी योजना थी जिस में मजदूरों को काम के लिये दाम के रूप में गल्ला दिया जाना था। इस योजना से मजदूरों को काम मिलता, ग्रामीण सड़कों का निर्माण होता। बिहार सरकार के बार-बार आग्रह करने पर भी भारत सरकार ने इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान देती तो गरीबों को काम मिल जाता, किसानों को जो अन्न और पानी के बिना मर रहे थे, उनको अन्न मिल जाता और ग्रामीण सड़कों में सुधार हो जाता। लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि भारत सरकार के जरिये इस काम को पूरा नहीं किया गया।

बिहार सरकार की वित्तीय स्थिति इतनी खराब है कि वह स्वयं इस योजना को नहीं चला सकती। वित्तीय स्थिति खराब होने का कारण यह है कि केन्द्र के जरिये जितनी मदद उसको मिलनी चाहिये थी, आज तक उसको नहीं दी गई। दूसरे-पिछले तीस सालों में जो भ्रष्ट प्रशासन वहां रहा, उसके चलते जो-बद-इन्तजामी और लूट-खसोट वहां चली, उसने भी बिहार की हालत को खराब कर दिया और वह वहां के अकाल-पीड़ित और सुखाड़-पीड़ित लोगों को कोई राहत नहीं दे सकी और न दे सकती है, जब तक केन्द्र इस मामले में मदद न करे। इसलिये मैं केन्द्र सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मानव की रक्षा के लिये, वहां के जानवरों की रक्षा के लिये, इन्सानियत की रक्षा के लिये, आप उदार हृदय होकर ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता दें। एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं—ऐसी विषम परिस्थिति में भी वहां पर कर्ज की वसूली मुस्तैदी के साथ हो रही है, उन लोगों से मालगुजारी वसूल की जा रही है, उनका लोटा, थाली, जानवर सब कुड़क किये जा रहे हैं। किसान बिल्कुल तबाह हो गया है, ऐसी स्थिति भी आ सकती है जब वहां के किसान सरकार के खिलाफ भयंकर विद्रोह और बगावत कर दें। मैं चाहता हूं कि ऐसी स्थिति वहां पैदा न होने दी जाय और केन्द्र सरकार जल्द से जल्द हस्तक्षेप करे।

(v) ALLEGED TRANSFER OF 10-11 MILLION DOLLARS TO A SWISS BANK

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, under Rule 377, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a matter which has grave public importance. Some-time ago during the previous regime, the Ministry of External Affairs had asked an agency of the Government to assist and arrange for the deposit of an amount of 10 to 11 million dollars in a Swiss Bank (probably Union Bank of Switzerland, Geneva) in a numbered account. The order was passed in two instalments, by two Secretaries of the Ministry of External Affairs. The money was released by the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay to be deposited in Geneva. Mr. Luther, the then Deputy Governor of R.B.I. was asked to handle the case.

When this Government took overin March last, this strange transaction must have been brought to its notice. So, it must be in a position now to clarify the position regarding it.

One fails to understand why was the Ministry of External Affairs involved in such a transaction. If this was part of a commercial deal, it should have been dealt with by a specific company either in the public sector or in the private sector and not by a department of the Government, much less the Ministry of External Affairs.

Or, if it was part of an aid there could be no question of any commission. In the case of a transaction on

a State-to-State basis there could be no question of some individuals coming in and receiving any amount.

The transfer of this money to a numbered account in Switzerland was, it is said, for the benefit of four individuals including Hinduja Bros. and an Indian Politician of that time.

It is also said that in all deals between the STC and Iran in sugar, cement, etc., these people were involved. Similarly, they and their new partners are said to have been involved in big projects like the Kudremukh, and the construction of the new rail lines which are being discaused between India and Iran.

It may also be recalled that it was reported that a telex message was sent by the Ministry of Foreign Trade during the previous regime to the Indian Embassy in Iran directing them to stop negotiations with other parties for the sale of cement and sugar and thenceforward to channelis such activities through the Hinduja Bros. The said Telex message must be laid on the Table of the House and the Government should also give the names of all the deals in which this party was involved directly or indirectly, as commission agents or as principals (buyers and sellers) with any Government company.

And most important of all, the Government should inform the House about the nature of the transfer of 10-11 million dollers to the Swiss Bank, about the party to which it was transferred and their findings in respect of the manner in which the Ministry of External Affairs was involved in it.

I wish the Minister of External Affairs were present. He told me that he had some other engagement but probably the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will throw some light on it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): At the moment the hon. Minister of External Affairs has some meeting with the Soviet Delegation. What the hon. Member Shri Shaymanandan Mishra has said will certainly be brought to his attention.

14.48 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENTS ADDRESS—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now continue its debate on the motion of thanks. Dr. B. N. Singh will resume his speech.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (शाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने श्री नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक नोटिस परसों दिया था । मुझसे कहा गया था कि विचार कर रहे हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपको परमीशन नहीं दी गयी है ।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सेन्ट्रल हाल का मामला है । एक व्यक्ति नकली एम०एल०ए० बन कर आ गया था ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Matters which had been permitted, I had allowed.

DR. B. N. SINGH: (Hazaribagh): Yesterday while I was supporting the motion of thanks, I welcomed the Government's action in giving the country in record time freedom from abject slavery and terrible humiliation and Draculian terror that people had suffered during the nightmarish days of the Emergency and at the same time I pointed out that I could not understand or appreciate the sudden change in the thinking of the government which is now prepared to concede qualified respectability to the acts of the previous govt. which in

[Dr. B .N. Singh]

unequivocal terms it had stated as unmitigated evil. It is a somarsault in the thinking of the government and this difference between precept and practice has put the people in a dilemma. If it is considered necessary that preventive detention laws should be there in the country and that ordinary laws cannot cope with the situation, the government should take the people into confidence and give cogent reasons for it before introducing any such legislation in the House.

Now I start from where I stopped yesterday. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government is a very important thing and that is regarding the economic emancipation of the suffering millions in rural India.

Political freedom and Democracy would become meaningless unless the Government can provide them with economic succour, jobs to the jobless and food to the hungry. The 'Garibi Hatao" slogan which yielded rich dividents to Indiraji during 1971-72 Election was the greatest fraud, in my opinion, played on the illiterate, innocent poor of the country, before whom Indiraji was painted by her sycophants as the greatest Messiah of the downtrodden. It is a shame that even our Gods and Goddesses were insulted when her courtiers equated her with Goddess Durga. What was the result? The percentage of persons living below the poverty line increased from 40 to 68 per cent during her so called progressive socialistic regime. It is these crores and crores of persons who need the immediate attention of the Government. For them liberty without food will be a curel joke. It is a downright insult. We have promised to wipe out poverty and destitution in the next ten years. It is good that our Prime Minister and other Cabinet Ministers have been repeating this promise of eradicating poverty and unemployment in the next ten years. But how it is going to be achieved has not yet been clearly spelt out. Only broad outline speeches are being made by the Ministers. It is a gigantic problem. One year out of the ten precious years given to us has passed and we are still in the planning stage. And the people do not know how this laudable objective is to be achieved. In my opinion, Sir, the Government should fix performance targets for itself and take the people into confidence and tell them how they wish to tackle this great problem yearwise. At the end of each year a review should be made of the achievements and failures and the shortcomings should be removed in the coming year alongwith the target fixed for that year. This is the only way we can convince the people of our honesty of purpose and remove the suspicion and frustration which has taken deep roots on account of being continuously fed on false promises during the last decade.

I come from a region where more than 82 per cent of the people live below the poverty line. This is the plateau region in the southern-most part of Bihar known as Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas, which is, by and large, inhabited by Adivasis, Harijans and backward classes. Perhaps this is the poorest region of India though paradoxically the richest.

Chotanagpur is endowed with all the bounties of nature. 41 per cent of the mineral wealth of the country comes from this region. 87 per cent of the total reserves of rich coking coal and 25 per cent of the iron ore deposits are found in this area. Apart from this, this region abounds in other minerals and has an abundance of forest wealth. Is it not an irony of fate that the people of such a rich area continue to hovel in poverty? When our President visited Bokaro the other day, he said, in a periphery of 25 miles from this big industrial town, the area must be developed so that the people's economic conditions are improved and they are given employment. Precious little has been achieved in the last 30 years. The reason for this anomaly is not far to

seek. It is fully explained in the Thakkar Tribal Subcommittee's final report to the government dated as far back as 25th September 1947. The enigma has been fully exposed. I quote:

"The striking feature of this area is the feeling common among educated tribals and shared by non-tribals in considerable measure that Chotanagpur has little share in the administration commensurate with its area and is being neglected by the government, which is made up of elements interested mostly in the rest of Bihar....The extreme expression of discontent prevalent in Chotanagpur in the separatist movement which demands the formation of a new province of Jharkand.... Unmistakably also the movement is gaining sympathy among the non-aboriginals....The separatist movement seems to be gaining strength as a symptom of discontent which is simmering among all sections of the Chotanagpur population."

What was said more than 30 years ago is more fully relevant today. What was simmering then has developed into a burning and raging problem today. The feeling of agony, discontent and even anger at the continuing process of invidious discrimination has forced the people to forcefully press for their inherent and inalienable right of self-determination. Today there is near unanimity among all the elected legislators coming from this region including the Members of Parliament and Ministers from this area in forcefully voicing the demand of the people for a separate State of Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas, in which alone lies their salvation. To pacify the upsurge of the people the Bihar Government, a few years ago, established the Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas Autonomous Development Authority. The people soon realised that it was only an eye-wash at best a publicity rattle, in name only autonomous authority but in essence a consultative committee, whose suggestions were more spurned at than accepted. Therefore, they rejected this autonomous authority. Things today continue to be the same and the strings of this autonomous authority are controlled and pulled from Patna. When Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Nagaland, Tripura, Meghalaya and Sikkim can become viable States of the Union of India, Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas cannot lag behind in viability. Given statehood, it promises successfully to compete with the leading States of the Union of India. The Founder of the Janata Party. Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan and the great political maharishi, Dada Kripalani, have given their blessings. They want smaller States for better development and closer contact of the people with their ministers and also so that the indigenous genius may be pushed forward, which has been suppressed all these days.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His time is up.

DR. B. N. SINGH: You are ringing the bell like Lady Macbeth, I feel nervous!

15 hrs

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Last time also you have taken some time.

DR. B. N. SINGH: My hon. colleague, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, in his recent tour of Chotanagpur felt the pulse of the people and in essence has accepted the demand for a separate State of Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas. He said at a public meeting at Chandwa on the 15th January, 1978 as follows:

"I am not opposed to the idea of creation of a separate State for Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas, though the idea could not be given shape at present due to various national problems being faced by the Central Government."

[Dr. B. N. Singh]

Our leaders are heard often repeating the words "Emotional Integration of India." This emotional integration cannot be achieved by merely chanting it as a political slogan or shibboleth. It requires for its basic fulfilment a realistic approach to things and a rational synthesis of the sentiments, aspirations and interests, economic and political, consistent with the integrity of India.

The Janata Party in its Charter to the people says, and I quote from the manifesto:

> "A high degree of centralisation of power is inconsistent with democracy. The Party, therefore, believes in a polity that ensures decentralisation of economic and political power. This is essential for maximisation of individual initiative and popular participation in development and administration."

Government of and by the people can have no meaning if a population of nearly one-and-a-half crores of persons spread over an area of 70,638 square kilometres, having the wherewithal are denied their right of self-determination.

The recent result of the elections are a pointer that no Government, no party, smug in the feelings of popularity can suppress the feelings of the people. If it does so, it does at its peril. Therefore, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not make a fervent appeal to the Government to take appropriate steps under Article 3 of our Constitution in deference to the wishes and sentiments of such a large segment of people. Thank you.

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI (Kolhapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to make my observations before the House. The President's speech can be divided into three parts. The first 8 paragraphs deal with the restoration of freedom. Next, paragraph 10 deals with Commissions and Committees. Paragraphs 20 and 21 deal with Family Welfare and Prohibition and paragraphs 22 to 27 deal with foreign affairs. When go through the Address, I find that the Government has taken no decision on any item of Government activity. Therefore, I can quote from the speech that they have appointed a Commission, that is, the National Police Commission, to deal with law and order or police administration. Then the Government has appointed the Minorities Commission, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission and Backward Classes Commission. Para 13 says that the planning so far done was not correct and so a new plan is being thought of. In para 16 it is said that a committee has been constituted to study comprehensively the entire system of controls and make recommendations to reduce and streamline them. Para 17 talks of industrial unrest and says that a study group has been appointed to examine this difficult subject. In para 18 it is stated:

> "My Government attaches great importance to the need of overhauling the educational system with a view to meeting the challenge of development as well as providing opportunities of public service to the students. The problem of illiteracy on such a large scale as prevails also requires to be given priority attention. We have thus to think of educational policies in terms of not only academic, but also adult education. In fact, if the country is to make accelerated progress towards the goal we have set before it, the spread of literacy on mass scale is indispensable. Various avenues of consultation with educational authorities have been explored by the Ministry of Education and as a result guidelines in respect of different fields of education, namely, university education, secondary education and primary

and adult education have been prepared and enhanced provision is being made in the Central and State plans."

It talks only about Committees and Commissions. Actually, the President's Address is supposed to give or indicate the policy and activities of the Government. According to this Address, the Government have, only appointed Committees and done nothing else, especially in the field of education. Now the Government is thinking of consulting the educational authorities. May I say that education is a subject which deals with a vast population, not only students but also parents, teachers, public and private institutions? They are all concerned with education, but Government has not taken any steps to consult those people.

During the 1977 elections the Janata Party gave an assurance to the people, especially to the cultivators, that they will give a remunerative price for the agricultural products. Now after 12 months of thinking, consultation and other things, they have not come forward with any proposal for giving a remunerative price to the agricultural community. They are telling the people always that agriculture would be given the top place. They seem to think that by merely providing the inputs the agricultural production will increase. It is not so. Agricultural production is directly related to the prices fixed for the agricultural produce, and yet Government have nothing to say in regard to that.

During the last four or five years the prices of agricultural commodities have been continuously going down. At the same time, the price of inputs like manure and seeds has gone up. There is also great disparity between agricultural prices and industrial prices. In fact, the gap is widening day by day and year by year. Unless the Government devise an agricultural price policy and give top priority to that, the problem of agricultural production cannot be solved.

Then I come to the question of borders between Maharashtra and Karnataka. Perhaps Members may know, though some Members are new here, that the dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka started as a result of the reorganisation of States in 1956. As a result of reorganisation, the two States of Karnataka and Maharashtra were formed on the basis of language, but the Marathi population in the three districts of Belgaum, Karwar and Bidar constituting nearly ten lakhs of people have been forced to stay in Karnataka. There have been agitations etc., and all democratic processes have been gone though, but still the Central Government has not taken any decision. The previous Government had assured Parliament that before the 1977 elections the problem would be solved, but that Government also did nothing, they did not solve the problem. Now it is for the Janata Government to solve it.

The problem is quite typical. The Central Government's position up till now has been that the two States should come together and have a compromise. But this is not a question of a territorial dispute. It is a humanitarian question concerning ten lakhs of people having their democratic wish fulfilled. They are Marathi people living in an area contiguous to Maharashtra. Therefore, they should be included in Maharashtra. Actually, the remarks made by the Prime Minister in the election tour have created many misunderstandings in the minds of the people, and we find that in the Assembly elections the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti has won all the five seats that it contested. So, I request the Janata Government and the Prime Minister to take the initiative at least now.

[Shri Dajiba Desai]

Under the Constitution it is the responsibility of the Centre, it is not the responsibility of the States, and the Centre must evolve a formula, the formula that was applied in the Punjab-Haryana and Andhra-Madras cases, taking the village as the unit. That is the only formula which has been accepted by four States in the country. So, I will urge upon the Government to work on a decision on the basis of that formula and take a democratic decision.

SHRI K. B. CHETRI (Darjeeling): As a matter of fact, there is nothing of a rosy picture in the President's Address, there is not much worth noting and worth praising. The President puts it on record that in these eleven months' tenure of the multi-coloured party, the commissions constituted to enquire into the excesses of the emergency are engaged in a great task. I do not actually know what this great task is. It may be productive, unproductive or counter-productive. But the President has nowhere mentioned the fast deterioration of the law and order situation in the country and the mass killings of Harijans, industrial workers, plantation workers and innocent men and women, and the rise of crime and what not.

Even the hill areas, where the people are peace-loving, have not been spared. Recently in the district of Darjeeling eight tea garden workers were murdered by nearly 200 workers of the tea gardens alleged to be workers belonging to the CPI (M) at Sambiam Tea Estate.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): On a point of order. This matter is being looked into. This is a law and order issue of the State Government. It is not within the jurisdiction of the Central Government. Therefore, Sir, apart from strongly disputing this allegation, it is not a fit forum where this could be raised.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI K. B. CHHETRI: I made a personal and on the spot inquiry and found that 8 workers were brutally butchered by lathies, khukris, lethal weapons by the alleged workers of CPM. They picked up two workers, threw them into the running machines, killing one of them instantly and the other half-dead. So far, 13 persons have been arrested but the main culprits are still absconding. The West Bengal Government has not acceded to the hill people's demand to institute a judicial inquiry. We do not have faith in the local police and CID investigations as CID has completely failed to bring to book the culprits involved in one of the murder cases of Shri K. B. Lopchan, one of the most popular persons of Kalimpong town and the General Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Darjeeling, Shri Jyoti Basu, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, could institute a judicial inquiry in the case of a student belonging to the Student Front of the CPM, who was hurt in the lathi charge by Police in Calcutta recently, but he could not institute a judicial inquiry into such inhuman murders of tea garden workers belonging to the Congress Party when all the people of the hill areas including men, women and everybody insisted on a judicial probe. This murder case has become one of the blackest spots in the history of the left front Government of West Bengal. The hill people of Darjeeling do not feel secure under the present left front Government. I would like to urge upon the Central Government to kindly inquire into the matter and have a central probe in this connection so that the people there will be very much satisfied. The Union Home Ministry has also a great responsibility under the Constitution of India. The Constitution provides that it is the Union Home Ministry which is the custodian of the general law and order of the country. If any State fails to maintain law and order,

it enables the Central Government to take action. Accordingly, the Central Government has to think in the matter seriously and take prompt action.

It is really surprising that on the one hand, Shri Jyoti Basu, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, is crying for more powers from the Central Government, on the other hand, when law and order is the State subject and he is all in all in the State, he is himself utilising his power according to the sweet will of his party. I do not have any objection to a national debate on the Centre-State relations as far as financial powers are concerned. But I am strongly of the opinion that the power pertaining to law and order situation should also be discussed and, if required, curtailed by bringing forward an amendment to the Constitution.

I am glad that the Minorities Commission has been set up by the present Government. But setting up of only a Minorities Commission will not be of much help if the enforcement of Constitutional safeguards is ignored. A Commission which has no legal or constitutional sanctity will not be of any help in protecting and giving justice to the minorities. The Government should recognise Nepali people of India as a minority class.

The Nepali people of India have settled all over the country. Their aspirations have been ignored to a great extent. There is a constant demand to include Nepali language in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. But with the emergence of Sikkim as the twenty second State, mainly with the help and cooperation of the Nepali people, the importance of Nepali language is left by everyone But when the delegation of All-India Nepali Bhasha Samiti met the Prime Minister recently, according to the members of the Delegation, it is really surprising and shocking that they were not treated well. They were treated shabbily. As Indian citizens, we have every right to fight for the cause of our language. How can the Prime Minister say, "I will de-recognise Nepali language from the Sahitya Academy" when it has already been recognised by the Sahitya Academy? There is not a single house from where the Nepali people have not joined the army. Can the Prime Minister say, "I will ban the entry of Nepali people of India to the Indian Army, the Navy and the Air Force" if they insist on the inclusion of Nepali language in the 8th Schedule? We are not beggars. We are Indian citizens. The Constitution has provided us safeguards. We have a fundamental right to demand the inclusion of Nepali language in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. It is upto the Government to accept or not to accede to our demand. But the Prime Minister cannot say, "If you demand such and such a thing, I will withdraw some other facilities"? In no country, no sane Prime Minister can talk like that. This is very fantastic and a very unfortunate thing.

We can go on demanding for our rights as Indian citizens. No Government is permanent; no Prime Minister is permanent. The time will come when not only Nepali, Manipuri, Dogri, Konkoni but all languages recognised by the Sahitya Academy would have to be placed in the 8th Schedule. Language has become a very delicate issue. As such, the 8th schedule of the Constitution has also to be a complex one. If you do not want to recognise other languages, if you do not want to place other languages in the 8th schedule, why don't you scrap the 8th Schedule of the Constitution? Then there will be no headache at all.

I would like to speak a little bit about Sikkim which is a new-born State. It is just a child but it is a completely spoiled child now. It is a fact that during the regime of the Chogyal, the former ruler, there was no democracy there and the Nepali

[Shri K. B. Chhetri]

people who were in a majority had to face a great deal of trouble in exercising their franchise because the Chogyal had introduced the parity system of voting, that is, 50 per cent for Nepali people and 50 per cent for the rest whereas we are more than 70 per cent of the population there. In support of this, I would like to mention a few figures. According to the Gazetter of Sikkim 1894, p. 27, out of the total population of 30,458, the Nepali speaking people constitute more than 19,000. That means, 84 years ago, the Nepali population in Sikkim was more than 60 per cent. Again, according to the Darjeeling Gazetter of 1947, the Nepali population in Sikkim is 77 per cent of the total population. Mr. V. H. Goelho, a former political officer in Sikkim states that "of the present total population of 180,000, the Nepali people are 72 per cent." All this amply proves the long historical background of the Nepali people which is very much misunderstood by the Indian Government.

In Sikkim, there are Biharis, Punjabis and others, also but nobody is allowed to contest the election.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Government of West Bengal has passed a resolution that Nepalese should be included in the Eight Schedule of the Constitution. I have given a Bill for amending the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution to include Nepalese in the Eighth Schedule.

SHRI K. B. CHHETRI: The Government of West Bengal has adopted a resolution that Nepalese should be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. In the Constitution of India, nowhere it is mentioned that 50 per cent or 80 per cent of the seats should be for a certain community. So, it is very fantastic. This parity system must be scrapped.

The other thing is that there is rampant corruption in Sikkim: lot of allegations are there against the Government of Sikkim, so many representations have come to the Home Minister and the Prime Minister. There is no commission constituted against them. So, a commission should be constituted against the Government of Sikkim, against the Kazi himself. You have to satisfy the people. Otherwise, if you do not scrap this parity system, if you do not stop this rampant corruption in Sikkim, then I say you will be directly or indirectly creating a second Mizoram in the East. So, I would request the Home Minister to be very cautious about Sikkim which is a spoiled child of India. I have nothing to say much about it. I am very thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words about Sikkim.

I am sure, this Janata Government which has not brought any electoral reforms till today, has not brought any Anti-Defection Bill, will come forward with more progressive bills. There is already a warning bell for them and they will realise all these mistakes that they are committing.

श्री अब्दुल अहमद वकील (बारामूला) जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, गुजश्ता तीन रोज से हम राष्ट्रपति जम्हरिया के एड्रेस पर बहस कर रहे है। इस बहस में अहम नुक्कात उभारे गये है कांग्रेस की तरफ से, जनता पार्टी की तरफ से और दूसरे मुख्तलिफ छोटे छोटे ग्रुप्स की तरफ से। मैं दियानतदारी से इस मुकद्दस एवान में मुल्क के बहतरीन मुस्तकिल में चन्द बातें अर्ज करना चाहता हूं और मुझे उम्मीद है कि वर वक्त उन बातों की तरफ संजीदगी से गौर किया जाएगा।

मरकज और रियासतों के दर्म्यान अख्त्यारात की हदूद मुक'र करने के सिलसिले में काफी कुछ कहा गया है और जनता पार्टी की तरफ से कुछ ऐसे इशारात भी सामने आए है कि यह सटर स्टट रिलेशंज का मसला चन्द एक मखसूस आदमियों की तखलीक है।

हकीकत यह नहीं है । अगर्चे रियासत जम्मू और कश्मीर की कानूनी और आईनी हैसियत भारत के आईन के अन्दर एक मखसूस दफा के तहत वजह की गई है लेकिन मुझे इस मुकद्दस एवान में यह कहने में जरा भी हिचकिचाहट नहीं है कि मरकज में कांग्रेसी हकूमत और रियासत में कांग्रेसी हकूमत के दौरे इकतदार में दफा 370 को मफलूज कर रख दिया गया था । उसको बेकार बना दिया गया है । और वक्त आने पर खुद कांग्रेसी हकूमत ते यह तस्लीम किया कि 1975 में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और शेख साहब के दर्मियान अकोर्ड हुआ तो यह बात तस्लीम की गई कि कुछ हालात, कुछ कवानीन ऐसे वजा किये गये है जिन्होंने दफा 370 की बुनियाद को नुकसान पहुंचाया हैं । और यह अख्तियार कश्मीर की एसेम्बली को दिया गया कि जो कोई कानून दफा 377 के खिलाफ़ बनाया गया हो मरकजी हकूमत उसको दुरुस्त करने में रियासते जम्मू कश्मीर के लोगों की ख्वाहिश की मुकद्दम रखेगी और उस पर अमल करेगी । उसी स्प्रिट के तहत शेख साहब ने आवाज मिलाई कि सेन्टर स्टेट रिलेशन्स अजसरे नों देखे जायें और सियासी मामलात को बहस और तमहीज के जरिए हल किया जाय और इस उसूल के मुताबिक एक फ़ौरमूला वजा किया जा सकता है । अगर हम बुनियादी तौर पर देखें हम जिसआईन की कसम खाते है वह आईन भी बहस और तमहीज का ही नतीजा है, फ़ोर्स और दबाव का नतीजा नहीं है, बल्कि बाहमी डिस्कशन का नतीजा हैं, और मुल्क के हर हिस्से के नुमाइन्दे ने उस आईन को बनाने में अपना हिस्सा अदा किया है । अगर आपकी रियासतें मफलूज और कमजोर है तो पूरा हिन्दुस्तान कमजोर रहेगा । अगर किसी रियासत में पूरे 30 साल में दबाव और सख्ती से अख्तियारात कम किये गये हैं तो इससे तमाम हिन्दुस्तान को कमजोर किया गया है । इसी जज्बे के तहत हमने इस आवाज में यह आवाज मिलाई कि मरकज और रियासतों के अख्तियारात के हुदूद को अजसरे नौ मरत्तब किया जाये ताकि रियासतों और मरकज के दर्मियान एक खुशगवार और तामीरी रिशता कायम हो । लिहाजा हमारी ख्वाहिश है और नेशनल कानफ़रेंस इस पर एतमाद रखती है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर तमाम रियासतों और मरकज के रिश्ते को अजसरे नौ तरदीब दी जाये और जहां जरूरत हो आईन में तरमीम की जाये ।

15.32 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU *in the Chair*]

मेरे ख्याल में इससे बड़ी खिदमत हिन्दुस्तान की और कोई नहीं हो सकती है । और इशूज की पोसपोन करने से कोई मसला हल नहीं होता है, बल्कि इशूज को ग्रैमिल करने से, उन पर सोचने से वह हल किये जा सकते है । मेरे दोस्त मेरे यह अल्फ़ाज कांग्रेसी भाई महसूस नहीं करेंगे, गुजिश्ता 30 साल उन्होंने हुकूमत की, और चार साल के अन्दर जो नेशनल इशूज उनके सामने आये उन्हेउन्होंने ताकत के बल पर हल करना चाहा । अंजाम आपने गुजिश्ता इलेक्शन में देख लिया । और आज वह अपना सर पीट रहे है कि क्या हुआ । अगर बलवक्त उन्होंने इशूज को मिल बैठ कर तय किया होता तो नतीजा कुछ मुख्तलिफ़ ही होता जो आज हमारे सामने है । उन इशूज की नेशनल इंटरेस्ट के तहत हल किया जाता तो पोजीशन दूसरी होती । आज वह कहें भले ही, लेकिन उनके अख्तियार में नहीं है । लेकिन एक बात की हम इस एवान में यह कसम खायें, यह कोई फिरकेदारियत की बात नहीं है, अगर मैं कहूं मरकज और रियासतों के अख्तियारात के हुदूद को अजसरे नौ मुरत्तब किया जाये तो एक खुशगवार माहौल पैदा होगा और इससे मुल्क की तरक्की और इत्तहाद सामने आयेगा । और ऐसा हो सकता है क्योंकि आपका

[श्री अब्दुल अहद वकील]

आईन यह इजाजत देता है कि इसमें तरमीम हो । यह कोई आसमानी किताब नहीं है, बल्कि हमने बनायी है । 30 साल के वह निशानात और खतूत जो आपने मुरतब किये है, 30 साल में जब इन्सान हदे इंतिका को पहुंच चुका है, जब सोसाइटी कई मनाजिल तय कर चुकी है, तब वह 30 साल का फ़लसफ़ा आज नहीं चल सकता है । इसलिये मेरी जनता पार्टी और कांग्रेस पार्टी के रहनुमाओं से दरख्वास्त है कि इस मसले को एक सियासी मसला बनाने के बजाय एक कौमी मसला समझ कर नेशनल इंटरेस्ट में सोचें कि रियासतों को जिन्दा रहने का हक है, और उसी से मरकज भी जिन्दा है । अगर रियासतें टूट गईं, कमजोर हो गईं, मफलूज हो गई तो आपका मरकज कितना भी मजबूत क्यों न हो, वह मजबूत मरकज नहीं कहा जा सकता है। लिहाजा इसी जज्बे के तहत शेख साहब ने इस आवाज के साथ अपनी आवाज मिलाई है । मुझे अफ़सोस है कि उस जानिब से शेख साहब के इन ख्यालात को गलत समझा गया और उसमें पोलिटिक्स लाई गई । ऐसी बात नहीं है। शेख साहब उन रहनुमाओं में से है जिन्होंने 50 साल अपनी जिन्दगी के मुल्क की खिदमत में लगाये । यह वह शख्स है जिसने कश्मीर में हिन्दू मुसलमान-सिख इत्तहाद का झंडा खड़ा किया और जब पूरे हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान में दीवानगी के आलम में इन्सान इन्सान को मारता था ।

आज कोई अपनी मसलाहातों के तहत, अपने मकासद को हासिल करने के लिये, खुशनूदी को हासिल करने के लिये काश्मीर के रहनुमा या काश्मीर के आवाम को यह कहे कि वह बागी है, फिरकापरस्त है, तारीख जिसको गलत साबित कर चुकी है, तो तारीख उसको अकर सबक सिखायेगी ।

यह मेरी मुअदवाना गुजारिश है, यहां हमारे एक वजीर बैठे हुए हैं, वह मेरे तासुरात हुकूमत को पहुंचा दें, कि मामलात को सब मिलकर हल करें ।

शेख अब्दुल्ला एक स्टेट के चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं, ज्योति बसु भी एक स्टेट के चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं, प्रकाश सिंह बादल भी एक स्टेट के चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं, तमिलनाडु का चीफ मिनिस्टर भी आपके एक बसी हिस्से का चीफ मिनिस्टर है, आप इनकी और इनके कांस्टीटएंट्स की राय को ताकत के बल पर मुस्तरत नहीं कर सकते, और अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो इसके जो खतरानाक नतायज बरामद होंगे, उसकी तमाम जिम्मेदारी उन लोगों पर होगी, जनके हाथ में इस वक्त यह हुकमत है, और जो मुस्तकबिल का फैसला होगा वह वही होगा जो कांग्रेस का है ।

लिहाजा यही गुजारिश है, खासकर जब हम यह कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के साथ काश्मीर के बारे में बात हो तो हमें पूछा जाये, क्यों कि मैं चाहता हूं कि पार्लियामेंट का एक वसीअ डैलीगेशन काश्मीर आये और देख ले कि हम किस मुसीबत में पडे हैं । पूरा काश्मीर का एक तिहाई हिस्सा पाकिस्तान की जानिब है और 2/3 हिस्सा हमारे जानिब है। 3 झंडे वहां हैं, तीन बार लड़ाई लड़ी गई। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप तशरीफ लायें, पूरी पार्लियामेंट तशरीफ लाये और अपनी आंखों से देखे कि हमारे बदकिस्मत लोग जो बार्डर पर रहते हैं, मकान उनका पाकिस्तान में हैं और जमीन हिन्दुस्तान में है, सन उनका पाकिस्तान में है और बेटी हिन्दुस्तान में है, उनकी क्या हालत है ।

हम जब यह कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान वालों के साथ बातचीत करनी हो तो हमसे भी पूछा जाये, वह इसीलिये कि जिसको कुछ घटा हो वही जानता है ।

हम यह नहीं कहते हैं कि सैंटर का अख्त्यार नहीं, कांस्टीट्यशन हमें यह अख्त्यार देता है । प्रैज़ीडैंशल आर्डर, 1954 को पढ़ लीजिये, उसमें यह है कि रियासते जम्मू-काश्मीर के नाम को तबदील करना; या उसके किसी हिस्से को किसी के सुपुर्द करना आपके हदे-अख्त्यार की बात नहीं है । वह तो उसी वक्त करा सकते हैं जबकि काश्मीर के लोगों की मंजूरी हासिल हो । कानून और आईन एक तरफ़ है, लेकिन कम से कम हम इस देश के रहने वाले इन्सान तो हैं । जब हम यह कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के साथ बात हो, तो उस से यह मतलब नहीं लेना चाहिए कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के ख़िलाफ़ हैं । इस वक्त हमें पूरी इत्तिलाआत हैं—और यह सही है—कि उस जानिब जो जो हमारा हिस्सा है, वहां के रहनुमा तड़प रहे हैं कि हम यहां के अपने भाईयों के साथ मिल जाये । लेकिन इस में कौन सी रुकावट है ? इस में सियासत मुज्मर है, जो हमें नज़दीक आने से रोकती है । एक हौवा खड़ा किया जाता है । अगर मुसलमान बात करे, तो उसे पाकिस्तानी कहा जाता है । अगर हिन्दू बात करे, तो उसे जनसंघी कहा जाता है । हम इस मुल्क के रहने वाले लोग हैं । अगर हम बात न करें, तो और कौन करेगा ?

लेकिन मुझे अफ़सोस है उस ज़हनियत पर, उन ख़यालात पर, जिन का यहां इज़हार किया गया । जब हम यह कहते हैं कि काश्मीर का मसला हमारी मर्ज़ी से, हमसे पूछ कर, तय किया जाये, तब हमारा मतलब यह नहीं है कि मरकज़ी हुकमत को इस का अख्त्यार नहीं है । हम ने तो हाथ जोड़ कर, खुशी से, खले दिल से और कांशसली इस मुल्क के साथ रिश्ता जोड़ा है । इस लिए नहीं कि हिन्दुस्तान बड़ा देश है, बल्कि इस लिए कि यहां आदर्शों और उसूलों की हम-आहंगी है । लेकिन कुछ लोग रद्दे-अमल जाने बग़ैर रीएक्शन पहचाने बग़ैर ऐसे ख़यालात का इज़हार करते हैं, जिससे काश्मीर और हिन्दुस्तान के दरमियान ग़लतफ़हमी पैदा होती है ।

कांग्रेस के दौरे हुकमत में ऐसे हालात पैदा हुए, जब काश्मीर के रहनुमाओं और मरकज़ के दरमियान काफ़ी टकराव हुआ । लेकिन वह वैस्टिड इन्ट्रेस्ट्स का काम था । इसमें फ़ायदा किस का है ? हमारे दुश्मनों का फ़ायदा है । इस लिए मेरी मुआदिवाना गुज़ारिश है कि जब कभी भी हम बात करें, तो ज़िम्मेदारी से करें, और ऐसे हालात को कतअन न पैदा होने दें, जिससे मुल्क और कौम का नुक्सान हो । जिन को आप दोस्त बनाना चाहते हैं, उन्हें आप कुव्वत ताकत या फ़ौज से दोस्त नहीं बना सकते । आप उन को समझा कर, उन से मिल कर ही उन्हें दोस्त बना सकते हैं । इस लिए आप उन से मिलिये ।

पाकिस्तान के कब्ज़े में जो हिस्सा है, वह हमारे आईन के मुताबिक काश्मीर का हिस्सा है । आप ने वह हिस्सा तर्क नहीं किया हैं । हमारे आईन के मुताबिक वह हिस्सा हमारा है और वहां के रहने वाले हमारी स्टेट के सबजेक्ट्स हैं जिन के लिए हमारी एसेम्बली में 25 सीटें मुकर्रर हैं । अगर आप हमसे पूछे बग़ैर इस बारे में कोई फ़ैसला करना चाहते हैं, तो सवाल यह है कि **आर यू थोइंग टु डिसपोज आफ़ बंट टेरिटरी; इफ़ सो, अगेंस्ट वाट एंड टु हूम ?** ऐसे मामलात सियासी सतह पर ही निपटाये जा सकते हैं । श्री मोरारजी देसाई, उन के रफ़ीकों और उन की पार्टी के मेम्बरान से मेरी वह गुज़ारिश है कि वे मामलात को पोस्टपोन न करें, मामलात को तबालत में न डालें, बल्कि उन्हें निपटायें । हर रफ़ीक और दोस्त से, इस मुल्क के हर रहनमा से मिल बैठ कर वे यह तय करें कि मुल्क का मुस्तकबिल कैसे बेहतर हो सकता हैं ।

मुझे यह कहने में ज़रा भी शर्म नहीं है कि हमारी स्टेट्स का दर्जा म्युनिसिपैलिटीज़

[श्री अब्दुल अहद वकील]

से भी बदतर था । दिल्ली से तार हिलता था और चीफ़ मिनिस्टर डिसमिस होता था, या चीफ़ मिनिस्टर एपायंट होता था में मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि गुजश्ता इलेक्शत ने इस मुल्क में एक प्राडक्टिव पोलीटिकल एटमास्फ़ियर पैदा किया । उस को फ़ालो अप और मेनटेन करने की जरूरत है । कुछ लोग यह कहते हैं कि हम बात नहीं करेंगे, उस से यह एटमास्फ़ियर डेस्ट्राय होता है । इस का नतीजा यह है कि जनता पार्टी इज इन डेंजर । जनता का फ़ैसला आप के खिलाफ़ है ।

Janata will remain but the Janata Party will go.

यह आप के लिये तम्बीह है । यह कुर्सी वफा किसी के साथ नहीं देगी । इक्तदार वफा नहीं करता । आप के अक्श क्या हैं वह तारीखी नोट पर हैं ।

सेकेंड प्वाइंट–आप की मुकद्दस तरीन माइनारिटीज हैं । मैं यह इस अन्दाज में नहीं पेश करना चाहता हूं कि मैं कम्यूनल हूं ; हम ने वक्त वक्त पर दिखा दिया है 1947 आज तक एक एक काश्मीरी ने–चाहे वह हिन्दू कम्यूनलिस्ट हो, मुसलमान कम्यूनलिस्ट हो, हम उसके खिलाफ खड़े हुए हैं लेकिन मुझे यह कहने में जरा भी झिझक नहीं आती है कि जब से हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ है, आप अन्दाजा कर लीजिए आप ने माइनारिटीज के वफा के लिए क्या किया है ? शायद कांग्रेस वाले अब यह कहे कि हम हुकूमत में नहीं हैं । मैं जनता पार्टी के रहनुमाओं से अपील करूंगा कि वह एक व्हाइट पेपर निकाले कि गुजिश्ता तीस साल में हिन्दुस्तान में माइनरिटीज के लिये क्या किया गया । क्या उन में हिम्मत है ? . . (व्यवधान) . . . . कहें आप कुछ नहीं किया । यह कहें कि कहां कहां फसादात हुए ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member should address the Chair.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) आप की जानकारी के लिये मैं बता दूं कि हम ने माइनाइरिटीज कमीशन बना दिया है ।

श्री अब्दुल अहद वकील : मैं उस के मुताल्लिक भी बता दूंगा ।

क्या क्या हुआ ? गुजिश्ता तीस सालों में माइनारिटीज के साथ आप का क्या हाल रहा ? वैसे मैं कांग्रेसी हुक्मरों की तरफ बहैसियत कांग्रेसी हुकमरां यह बात कह सकता हूं लेकिन बहैसियत इस मुल्क के शहरी के, मैं हरएक से यह कह सकता हूं चाहे वह समर गुहा साहब हों, स्टीफेन साहब हों या दूसरे साहब हों, किसी को भी मैं गिरेबां से पकड़ सकता हूं कि हम ने क्या किया क्यों कि माइनारिटीज मुसलमान हों, हिन्दू हों, सिख हों, ईसाई हों, वह हुकमरां जमात की अमानत नहीं हैं, वह हम सब की अमानत हैं । अगर हम विश्वास करते हैं इसमें, अगर हमारे पास कुछ इंसानी उसूल हैं , अगर हमारा जेहन साफ है तो क्या माइनारिटीज का मसला जो इतनी देर से लटक रहा है वह लटका रह सकता था ?

अब हाल ही में देख लीजिए, मुझसे जनता पार्टी के एम पीज ने कहा, बनारस में मुसलमानों के साथ क्या हुआ ? कितनी उन की जायदाद तलफ की गई । एक सत्तर साल में बूढ़े को भी नहीं छोड़ा गया, उस को लथाड़ा गया अरने घर से और जेल में डाला गया । बच्चों को गोलियों का निशाना बनाया गया । औरतों को बेदर्दी से अस्मतदरी की गई . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . मुझे अफसोस है कल भी एक मेम्बर साहब ने यह कहा कि यू पी में जो फसादात हुए उस में इंदिरा गांधी के कारतूनों का हाथ था और आज भी जनता पार्टी के एक साहब कह रहे हैं कि कांग्रेस वालों का हाथ था । क्या उन में यह हिम्मत है, क्या जनता पार्टी के उस एम पी में यह हिम्मत है कि वह जाय और रिपोर्ट करें और लोगों की निशानदेही करें ? फिर हम देखते हैं कि उन के साथ कानूनी सलूक होता है या नहीं ।

आप से जो कमीशन बनाया तो कमीशन बनाने से मसला हल नहीं होगा। अंग्रेजी में मकौला है कि जब आप की कोई मसला इल्तवा में डालना हो तो कमेटी बना दीजिए, या कमीशन बैठा दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान). मैं यह कहता हूं कि एक व्हाइट पेपर निकाले आप की गवर्नमेंट। आप ने तेरह महीने के अरसे में क्या किया मुसलमानों को, कितने उन के मुलाजिम बने? यहां औकाफ के मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं, मैं कल आजादपुर मंडी गया था, वहां की मजिस्द का हाल देख लीजिए, कुत्ते उसमें जाते हैं। क्या यह सलूक है? मेरे ख्याल में जब वोट का वक्त आता है तो हरएक शख्स मुसलमानों को, सिखों की, माइनारिटीज को जाकर कहता है, उन के सामने जा कर दामन फलाता है कि आओ, मुझे बचाओ लेकिन जब कुर्सी के इक्तिदार पर हम बैठते हैं तो माइनारिटीज माइनारिटीज रह जाती हैं, उन की मुश्किलात बढ़ जाती हैं, उन के दुख दर्द बढ़ जाते हैं। लिहाजा मेरी गुजारिश है कि इस मामले की तरफ पूरी तवज्जह दे कर हकूमत एक व्हाइट पेपर निकाले कि तीस साल के कांग्रेसी हकूमत में क्या हुआ और आज आप क्या कर रहे हैं? कितने फसादात हुए? कल एक सवाल भी पूछा गया और सावल वापस किया गया। खुलकिस्मती यह है कि स्पीकर साहब ने उस में यह रूलिंग दी प्राइम मिनिस्टर के इंटरवेंशन से कि ऐसे मामले उठाए जा सकते हैं। मैं किसी कम्यूनल एंगल से नहीं बोल रहा हूं, हिन्दुस्तान के एक शहरी की हसियत से आप सब से अपील कर रहा हूं। सिख हों, मुसलमान हों, हिन्दू हों, डाउन-ट्राडन हों, गरीब हों, ये सब हमारी मुकद्दस अमानत हैं और हम सब को चाहिए कि हम सब मिल कर उन की खिदमत करें, उन को आगे लाने की कोशिश करें। यह आप की कानूनी जिम्मेदारी भी है---अगर आप आईन के दायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्ज को देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि आप पर बेशुमार ऐसी जिम्मेदारियां हैं कि आप छोटे-छोटे मुआमलात को छोड़ कर इन ज्यादा इम्पार्टेंट मुआमलात को लेकर आगे बढ़ें। हमारे प्रैजीडेन्ट के एड्रैस में हमें इस बारे में बतलाना चाहिए था कि हम क्या करना चाहते हैं।

After all the country as a whole is ours. Minorities are yours. Weaker sections are yours. Border areas are yours. Hilly States are yours.

इन्हीं गुजारिशात के साथ, मैं आप का ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता हूं। मुझे उम्मीद है अगर मैं कहीं किसी दोस्त से खिलाफे तबक्का हुआ हों. तो मुझे माफ करेंगे।

श्री माधव प्रसाद त्रिपाठी (डुमरियागंज): माननीय अभिष्ठाता महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव लाया गया है, उसके समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूं। वर्तमान समस्याओं के बारे में घोषित नीतियां स्वागत करने योग्य है। पिछले तीस वर्षों में जो आर्थिक स्थिति देश की रही है, उसको देखते हुए इस सरकार ने बहुत क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाया है। हमारे देश में 85 परसेन्ट जनता गांवों में रहती है। पिछले तीस वर्षों में क्या हुआ---35 परसेन्ट से बढ़ कर 60 परसेन्ट ऐसे लोग हुए जो गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे आ गये। बेकारी बहुत बढ़ी, असमानता भी बहुत बढ़ी। असमानता का तो प्रमाण यह है कि जब आजादी प्राप्त हुई थी, उस समय बिम-हाउसेज से बिड़ला साहब के पास लगभग 50 करोड़ रुपये की सम्पत्ति थी, लेकिन इस वक्त लगभग 1300 करोड़ रुपये की सम्पत्ति है। यह कांग्रेस की आर्थिक नीति का परिणाम था।

हमारी सरकार ने जो क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाये है---मैं केवल संकेत-मात्र करके ही छोड़ दूंगा---विकेन्द्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था के आधार पर हमारी जो ग्रामीण जनता थी, जिसकी प्रारम्भ से ही कांग्रेस सरकार ने उपेक्षा की थी और जिसका परिणाम दरिद्रता

[श्री माधव प्रसाद त्रिपाठी]

में हुआ, अब इस सरकार ने उसकी उपेक्षा नहीं की, बल्कि ग्रामोन्मुखी अपनी नीति बनाई, खेती को प्राथमिकता दी। कितनी प्राथमिकता दी या कितना धन दिया, अभी जो बजट आया है, उससे स्पष्ट है और जब बजट पर बहस होगी, तब लोग उसके बारे में बतलायेंगे, लेकिन यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि खेती में, सिचाई में, सड़कों, बिजली, इत्यादि, अनेक चीजों के लिये काफ़ी प्रावधान किया गया है। साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी सोचा है कि यह असमानता कम हो, लोगों का रोजगार बढ़े, लोगों को रोजगार मिले। उन्होंने गांवों में कुटीर उद्योगों का जाल बिछाने का विचार किया है। उनकी नीति यह भी है कि जो छोटे छोटे उद्योग हों, कुटीर उद्योग हों, जिनका सम्बन्ध ग्रामों से बहुत हो और खेत में पैदा की हुई वस्तुओं से जो सम्बन्धित हों, उनको संरक्षण प्राप्त हो। ये उद्योग जो माल पैदा करें उसकी बिक्री में बड़ी बड़ी मिलें कम्पीटीशन में किसी प्रकार की अड़चन पैदा न करें। मान्यवर यह मैंने आर्थिक स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में संक्षेप में कहा। जैसा मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा इस सरकार की नीति ग्रामोन्मुखी है, ऐसे उद्योगों का विस्तार करने की है जो खेती से सम्बन्ध रखते हों, ग्रामीण जीवन से सम्बन्ध रखते हों।

सरकार राजनीति में भी क्रांति लायी है। गत सरकार ने राजनीतिक विचारों में जो स्थिति पैदा कर दी थी वह, मान्यवर, किसी से छिपी नहीं है। उन्होंने देश में अधिनायकवाद लाने की पूरी साजिश की और उस पर अमल करने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन तक कर डाला। न्यायपालिका, कार्यपालिका और विधायिका के सम्बन्धों में असंतुलन पैदा किया। एक्जीक्यूटिव और पार्लियामेंट को उन्होंने सब से ऊंचा बनाया। हमारी सरकार ने इस संतुलन को कायम किया और प्रजातंत्र को पुनः अपने स्थान पर ले जाने का जो कुछ भी प्रयास हो सकता था, वह किया। सरकार ने न्यायपालिका को स्वतंत्र किया, प्रेस को स्वतंत्र किया और 44वें संशोधन को यहां से पास कराया जिससे कि हर व्यक्ति कानून की निगाह में बराबर समझा जाए।

लेकिन इस के बारे में मेरा एक विचार है। मान्यवर, आपातकालीन स्थिति में जो पिछली सरकार ने किया था, उसके बारे में मेरा कहना है कि जनता पार्टी ने अपने इलेक्शन मेनिफस्टो में 42वें संविधान संशोधन को निरस्त करने के लिये लिखा है और लिखा है कि हम इसको पूरी तरह से निरस्त करेंगे। उस समय वायदा करते हुए, आज की परिस्थितियों का ज्ञान जनता सरकार ने कर लिया था या जनता पार्टी ने कर लिया था। जब से जनता पार्टी सत्ता में आयी है तब से बराबर यह कहती आ रही है कि हमने अपने मेनिफस्टो में जो कुछ कहा है, उसको पूरा करेंगे। अब समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या कारण है कि जनता पार्टी ने अपने विचार बदल दिये हैं। वह इस सम्बन्ध में हाफ हर्टेडली क्यों चल रही है? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस के कारण जनता में बहुत क्षोभ है। जनता में यह आशंका है कि हम इसे निरस्त नहीं करना चाहते हैं इसी कारण से कांग्रेस से समझौता कर रहे हैं। उस पर प्रहार करके तो हम सत्ता में आये हैं। अब हम जनता के सामने किस मुंह से जाएं। वह कहती है कि 42वां संविधान संशोधन निरस्त नहीं हुआ है। राजनीतिक दृष्टि से यह अक्षम्य अपराध है। अगर हमने इसको पूर्ण रूप से निरस्त नहीं किया तो इसके अच्छे परिणाम नहीं होंगे। कांग्रेस पार्टी इसमें हमारा साथ दे या न दे, लेकिन हम इसको निरस्त करने का बिल लाना चाहिए। अगर वह हमारा साथ नहीं देगी, हमारे साथ सहयोग नहीं करेगी तो जनता जान जाएगी कि अभी भी ये प्रजातांत्रिक मूल्यों की कद्र नहीं करते हैं और बरअक्स में आज

भी इनमें बदनीयती मौजूद है और ये चाहते हैं कि किसी भी तरह से 42वें संशोधन को अमल में लाया जाए । इसलिए मान्यवर, हमारा सरकार को सुझाव है कि वह इसको निरस्त करने का बिल तुरन्त लाये और पूरी तरह से निरस्त करने का बिल लाये ।

16 hrs.

एक मीसा का कानून है । यह एक काला और दैत्याकार कानून है । मैं भी 20 महीने तक इसका शिकार रहा हूं । हमने मीसा का नाम ले कर कांग्रेस की सत्ता पलटने में जनता से बहुत सहयोग पाया है । उत्तर प्रदेश में जैसी स्थिति थी, वैसी स्थिति शायद दक्षिण में नहीं थी । अगर वहां भी ऐसी स्थिति होती तो चुनावों में यह परिणाम न होता । मीसा एक ऐसी चीज जिसका घर घर में प्रचार है और हर आदमी इसका नाम लेता है । मीसा को हमने पूरी तरह से रद्द करने के लिए कहा था । यह एक काला कानून है । अब आप इसको सी आर पी सी में स्थान देने जा रहे हैं । आप दलील यह दिया करते थे जनता के सामने खड़े हो कर कि किसी भी रूप में मीसा को रखा जाना उचित नहीं है, हरी, लाल, काली, सफेद टोपी, किसी भी शक्ल में नहीं यह रहना चाहिए । अब आप कहते हैं कि देश में परिस्थितियां ऐसी उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं जैसे कांग्रेस पार्टी अव्यवस्था पैदा करना चाहती है जिस में दूसरे रूप में इसको रखना आवश्यक हो सकता है । इस वक्त आपने कहा था कि अगर ऐसी परिस्थितियां पैदा होंगी तो उनका मुकाबला करने के लिए हमारे पास पर्याप्त कानून है, आई पी सी में सजा देने का प्रावधान है, उसके लिए काफी गुंजाइश है लेकिन अब अगर आप इसको सी आर पी सी में स्थान देंगे तो इसका जवाब हमारे पास क्या होगा ? मैं मानता हूं कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी को हमको बदलना है । हमने पुलिस कमिशन बिठाना है । वर्तमान वातावरण में इसका बड़ा भय है कि मीसा के प्रावधानों का दुरुपयोग होगा । आप बताएं कि इस सब का हमारे पास जवाब क्या है ? मीसा की हम दिन रात आलोचना किया करते थे । जनता ने त्रस्त हो कर हमको स्पोर्ट किया । अगर हम ने इसको किसी भी शक्ल में सी आर पी सी में रखा तो मैं समझता हूं कि लोग हमें क्षमा नहीं करेंगे ।

एक बात का मुझे खेद है । 17–18 बरस तक मैं लैजिस्लेचर में किसी न किसी रूप में रहा हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि कांग्रेस डिफैकशन कराने में माहिर थी । किसी जमाने में हमारी बड़ी मैजोरिटी हुआ करती थी । मैं इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर था । इन्होंने चुटकी बजाते डिफेकशन करवा दिया और सरकार को तोड़ दिया । कितने ये माहिर थे इस किस्से को आप जाने दें, प्रदेशों में कितने हुए इसे मुझे गिनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । इन पर विचार करते ही दिल भर आता है । मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि डिफेकशन के बारे में कानून कब बनेगा ? हमने इसके बारे में वादा किया हुआ है कि हम इसको लाएंगे । हम अभी तक नहीं लाए हैं एंटी डिफेकशन बिल । इसको न लाने के कारण बड़ा धोखा हमें हो सकता है । अब इसके बारे में अगर जनता हम से पूछती है तो हम क्या उत्तर दें ? कल परसों तक हम खड़े हो कर कहा करते थे कि हम एंटी डिफैकशन बिल लाएंगे और हम कांग्रेस पर उंगली उठाते थे, जन संघ वाले, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी वाले और यह कहा करते थे कि ये लोग वाहवाही ले रहे हैं डिफेकशन करवा कर, और आज हम इसको नहीं लाते है और अपने वचन का पालन नहीं करते हैं तो इसका जवाब हमारे पास क्या होगा ।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में एक बात का जिक्र नहीं किया है और वह जस्टिस के बारे में है न्याय के बारे में है । मैंने कुछ दिन पहले अखबारों में पढ़ा था कि 18 हाई कोर्ट्स में 1 लाख 25 हजार

[श्री माधव प्रसाद त्रिपाठी]

केसिस पैंडिंग हैं, सेशंज में भी इतने ही विचाराधीन हैं, मैजिस्ट्रेट्स की कोर्ट्स में 4 लाख 5 हजार हैं। हम ने घोषणा की थी कि हम सस्ता और स्पीडी न्याय गरीब जनता को देंगे। इसकी ओर कोई भी संकेत नहीं किया गया है। हमारी सरकार ने लगता है कि इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इस ओर ध्यान देना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। जिस प्रकार गरीबों के वास्ते, भोजन, वस्त्र, दवा आदिका प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये उसी प्रकार से जल्दी और सस्ता न्याय भी उनको मिलना चाहिये।

एक बात कहते हुए मुझे संकोच हो रहा है। मुझे पता नहीं कि यह बात मुझे कहनी चाहिये थी या नहीं? यह एप्वाइंटमेंट आफ जजिज के बारे में है। पिछली बार कांग्रेस सरकार ने सभी नियमों का उल्लंघन किया था। विचार मंथन के बाद और बुद्धि के अनुसार मेरे मन में एक बात उत्पन्न होती है। जो इस सरकार ने किया वह स्वतंत्रता और विपक्षता का प्रतीक था। ये सब बातें अपनी जगह पर हैं। जो मौलिक और सैद्धान्तिक चीज है उनकी ओर आप ध्यान दें। अखबारों में अनेक प्रश्न आए। विभिन्न विचार व्यक्त हुए। यह भी उन में कहा गया कि सीनियारिटी के आधार पर जज को नियुक्त करना चाहिये। मैं कई दफा खड़ा हुआ प्रश्न पूछने के लिये, जिसका मुझे मौका नहीं मिला। मैं केवल सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करने के लिये पूछना चाहता था। क्या कोई ऐसी परिस्थिति आ सकती है जब सीनियारिटी के आधार पर जज चुने जाने को रद्द किया जा सकता है? ऐक्सेप्शन हो सकता है जब कोई इनसेन हो जाय, कोई दुर्गुण आ जाय या संविधान को और सारी जनता की पैरों तले रौंद दे। उस वक्त हमारी तरफ से घोषणा हो गई कि सीनियारिटी के आधार पर ही किया जायगा। मैं एक मिसाल देता हूं, इन्होंने कह दिया कि सीनियारिटी के आधार पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ़ जस्टिस को मुकर्रर करेंगे। आपने यह ऐसी घोषणा कर दी, मुझे भय है कि यह लीख न पड़ जाये, इसलिये एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। अखबार में एक खबर पढ़ रहा था कि बेग साहब जा रहे थे तो उनका फ़ेयरवैल ऐड्रैस हुआ, जिससे मुझे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है, लेकिन वहां यह बात आयी कि जिस एम० आई० एस० ए० से हमारे मौलिक अधिकार छीन लिये गये थे, देश में अपने जीवन को बचाने का भी कोई अधिकार नहीं था, हमारी लिबर्टी छिन गई थी जिसके लिये हम सालों लड़ते रहे और लड़कर प्रजातंत्र देश में कायम किया था, जो हमारे मौलिक अधिकार थे उनको चूसते थे, हम समझते थे कि ऐसे मौलिक अधिकार किसी संविधान में नहीं हैं, ऐसा संविधान किसी ने नहीं बनाया, उन सारे अधिकारों को एक निर्णय द्वारा रौंद दिया गया। उसमें दो मत आपके सामने आये, एक जस्टिस खन्ना का आया जिसने रक्षा की सिविल लिबर्टीज की, हमारे फ़ंडामेंटल राइट्स की रक्षा की और अपना डिसेंटिंग नोट दिया। लेकिन वह सजा खा गये। और आगे मैं कुछ नहीं कहता, आप स्वतः समझ सकते हैं कि दूसरा मत कैसा था। यह विचार करने की चीज है। अगर ऐसी परिस्थितियां आयें तो आप जिसको सुप्रीम कोर्ट का चीफ़ जस्टिस बनायें, जो संविधान का रखवाला होगा, डेमोक्रेसी का रखवाला होगा, या जिसे स्टेट से कोई मतलब नहीं है, किसी ने ठीक कहा है कि कुछ जजेज होते हैं

more executive minded than the executive.

जो ऐसा होगा उसी को बनायेंगे। लेकिन जो ऐसा नहीं होगा उसको बनाने में सोचेंगे। मुमकिन है कि मैं अपनी भावनाओं को कह नहीं पा रहा हूं। तो मैं अपनी सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि जब ऐसा मौका आये तो केवल लकीर के फकीर न बनें। और आज जैसी घोषणा कर दी है कि केवल

सोनियारिटी के आधार पर करेंगे, उस पर आपको विचार करना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात यह है, काफी माननीय सदस्यों ने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं, और वह है बेकारी। इसके दो पहलू हैं। एक तो ऐसे बेकार हैं, हमारी सरकार ने कुछ कदम उठाये हैं, कुटीर उद्योगों का जाल बिछायेगी और सरकार मदद भी देगी, काफी रुपया भी दे रही है जो स्वागत योग्य है। इसे सरकार अमल में लाये। दूसरा पहलू यह है कि पढ़े-लिखे लोग ह, जिनको टेक्नीकल नालिज है, लेकिन उनके लिये कोई स्थान नहीं है। यूनीवर्सिटीज और कालेज ऐसे लोगों को हर साल निकाल रहे हैं। लाखों की तादाद में ऐसे लोग बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। तो टेक्नीकल एजूकेशन कैसी दी जाये और किस प्रकार की दी जाये इस पर आप विचार करें और सोचें कि कैसे उनकी सेवाओं को देश के लिये लिया जाय, कैसे देश के निर्माण में वह सहयोगी बन सकते हैं। इस दिशा में सरकार को उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण गति से विचार करना चाहिए जितना कि किसी और पहलू पर। अन्यथा विस्फोटक स्थिति आ सकती है। लाखों की तादाद में अगर यह आपके सामने आयेंगे, तो एक विस्फोटक स्थिति आयेगी।

एक बहुत चर्चित विषय हमारे जो कमीशन्स मुकर्रर हुए हैं, उनके बारे में है। हमारे जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्ज कमीशन, माइनोरिटी कमीशन, बैकवर्ड कमीशन हैं, यह अपनी रिपोर्ट देंगे। हमारे एक भाई ने कहा यह बदनीयती है। किसी चीज को रोकने के लिए माइनोरिटी कमीशन मुकर्रर कर दिया जाता है, लेकिन इसमें बदनीयती मत लाइये। 30 बरस के पिछले जाल को 11 महीने में इस सरकार ने किस हद तक उखाड़ा है, वह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। बदनीयती जब तक पावें नहीं, तब तक बदनीयती सरकार के सामने नहीं लायें। हां, माइनोरिटी कमीशन की जो रिकमेंडेशन हुई हैं, आपके हितों की रक्षा के लिए सरकार ने उस पर अमल किया है। ऐसे निराशा होती है कि सरकार ने कमीशन मुकर्रर किया और कमीशन की रिकमेंडेशन ताक पर रखी रही, चाहे ला-कमीशन हो या पुलिस कमीशन हो या माइनोरिटी कमीशन हो। अमल में बहुत सी चीजें नहीं लाई गईं।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बारे में मैं इसलिए कहता हूं कि अपने विद्यार्थी जीवन से ही मैंने सोच लिया था कि इनके साथ उठना-बैठना, खाना पीना रखूंगा, समता की भावना रखूंगा। इसके लिए मैंने 12 बरस तक अपने यहां एक भृत्य रखा जो कि इन्हीं में से था। अब वह चला गया है। मगर जब कोई बात सुनता हूं तो मेरे हृदय में पीड़ा होती है। मैं उनकी भावना को समझता हूं।

बनारस की बात भी कहना चाहता हूं, वहां एक इंसीडेंट हो गयी। आज कहने का अवसर इसलिए आया है कि उस दिन मुझे समय नहीं मिला। कांग्रेस की सरकार इसको कैपिटल बनाकर देश में आग भड़काना चाहती है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इसके हाथों में न खेलें, बल्कि इस दैत्य को दूर करने के लिए हमें प्रयास करना चाहिये।

बनारस में मेरा आधा परिवार रहता है, मैं जरूर बनारस का रहने वाला नहीं हूं। बनारस संस्कृत यूनिवर्सिटी के लोगों ने यह काम किया था। ब्राह्मण रहे या कौन रहे, यह मैं नहीं जानता हूं, मगर उसके पीछे कौन था, किस ने यह किया। उस मूर्ति को गंगाजल से नहीं धोया गया, वहां के विद्यार्थियों ने, दूसरे लोगों ने उसको पान के जल से धोया। कहा गया है कि वह इतनी अपवित्र हो गई कि गंगा-जल से धोया गया।

जब हमारे माननीय बाबू जी वहां गये, तो पहले से वाइस चांसलर वहां बैठे हुए थे, विद्यार्थियों और आचार्यों का गिरोह बैठा हुआ था जिसने दिखावटी पूजा कर के पवित्र किया। लेकिन उसके पीछे दूसरी चीज है। सब तो

[श्री माधव प्रसाद त्रिपाठी]

किसी न किसी तरह से निकल ही आता है जैसे किसी ने किसी का मर्डर कर दिया, लेकिन बाद में सुराग मिल ही जाता है जिससे सारा मर्डर बर्क-आउट हो जाता है। वहां पर नारे लगाये गए--"देश की नेता--इंदिरा गांधी, और इंदिरा गांधी जिन्दाबाद। तो यह क्यों हुआ। कौन सा इस जनता पार्टी का आदमी है जो कहेगा कि देश की नेता इन्दिरा गांधी ? मैं यह बात अपने भाइयों से पूछना चाहता हूं ? उस दिन बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला लेकिन इस बात पर क्यों नहीं विचार किया जाता ? हमारे भाई सामने बैठे हैं, वह बोलें। और सब पहलू ठीक हैं, जो उन्होंने कहे, लेकिन इस बारे में भी कहें।

एक इन्होंने स्टेटमेंट निकाला, विद्यार्थियों ने कि बाबू जगजीवन राम की छुई हुई मूर्ति को इसलिए पवित्र किया कि वह जनता पार्टी के मिनिस्टर ने छुई थी। दुबारा यह बात वकालत की तरह से साबित होती है कि वह करने वाला कौन था। वह कौन था कांग्रेस रंक का जिसने सुविचारित नीति और सुनियोजित नीति से यह किया ?

आपने वाइसचांसलर, आचार्यों और छात्रों के खिलाफ क्या किया ? मैं तो समझता हूं कि जिस तरह से अनटचेब्लिटी एक्ट सामने आता है, कानून के पेंच के कारण हम वकील भी हैं, वकीलों की कारीगरी से छूट भी जायें, लेकिन सरकार क्या इस पर विचार कर रही है ? कांग्रेस ने इसको कैपिटल बनाकर हमेशा अपने वोट लिए और कहते रहे कि तुम्हारे रक्षक हैं। इस पर हमें विचार करना चाहिए।

जनता सरकार को यह सोचना चाहिए कि यह बड़े सौभाग्य की बात है कि शहरों के लोग शायद कुछ पीछे रहे हों, लेकिन ग्रामीण जनता ने, कृषकों ने, जनता पार्टी की झोली को वोटों से भर दिया, और उसे यहां बिठा दिया। लेकिन उन लोगों के प्रति प्रशासनिक रवैये में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। हमारी ब्यूरोक्रेसी में--इस के लिए मुझे कोई दूसरा शब्द नहीं मिलता है--ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक कोई फ़र्क दिखाई नहीं देता है। इस सरकार को सत्ता में आये ग्यारह महीने हो गये हैं, लेकिन अदालतों में, मैजिस्ट्रेसी में, सप्लाई अफ़सरों में, किसी भी दफ़्तर में, कोई फ़र्क नहीं मालूम पड़ता है। हम लोग यहां जो कुछ कहते हैं, ग्रामीण लोग उसे समझ भी नहीं पाते हैं। लेकिन हमें यह याद रखना चाहिए कि वे नींव की ईंट हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जनता सरकार उन के हित और उन के संतोष के लिए कुछ सोचे।

यद्यपि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफ़ार्म्स के बारे में कहा है, लेकिन इस अभिभाषण में उस का कोई संकेत नहीं मिला है। जब राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में सरकार की नीतियों का उद्घोष होता है, तो इस विषय में सरकार की नीति का संकेत दिया जाना चाहिए था।

अभिभाषण में पुलिस कमीशन बिठाने की बात कही गई है। अंग्रेजों के समय में 1902 में एक पुलिस कमीशन बैठा था। कांग्रेस सरकार ने इस तरफ़ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया, क्योंकि अंग्रेजों की तरह उसे भी केवल पुलिस के सहारे शासन करना था। अंत में तो उस ने कमाल कर दिया--मीसा लगा कर लाखों बेगुनाह लोगों को जेल में डाल दिया। लेकिन उस ने पुलिस के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और काम करने के ढंग में कोई परिवर्तन लाने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया। 1902 में जो पुलिस कमीशन बैठा था, उसकी रीकमेंडेशन्ज को भी उस ने कार्यान्वित नहीं किया, क्योंकि इट डिड नाट सूट दैम--यह उन के अनुकूल नहीं था।

मैं यू० पी० से आता हूं। वह एक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है और वहां बहुत कठिनाइयां हैं। मैं वहां कई बरस तक लीडर आफ़ दि

आपोजीशन था । नित्यप्रति यह बात सामने आती थी कि सरकार हमारी मदद नहीं करती है । स्थिति यह थी कि उस प्रदेश से पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे और यह सोचा जाता था कि अगर वे यू० पी० के लिए कुछ करेंगे, तो उसे तरफ़दारी समझा जायेगा ।

मेरा जिला बस्ती है । वहां के 98 फ़ीसदी लोग बिलो पावर्टी लाइन रहते हैं । वह बिलो पावर्टी लाइन रहते हैं वह जिला ओवर-पापुलेटिड है—वहां की 32 लाख की आबादी है । ऐसे बहुत से जिले हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले और भी पिछड़े हुए हैं । पश्चिम के जिले कुछ आगे होंगे । इस अभिभाषण में इस बात का कोई संकेत नहीं दिया गया है कि यू० पी० जैसे पिछड़े हुए प्रदेशों को कैसे ऊपर उठाया जायेगा, कैसे रिजनल इमबैलेंस और डिसपैरिटी को दूर किया जायेगा ।

वहां पावर की बहुत कमी है । हिन्दुस्तान में 22,000 मैगावाट बिजली पैदा होती है । मगर इनस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी का केवल 50 परसेंट पैदा होता है । पावर के अभाव में वहां सारी व्यवस्था नष्ट हो रही है । अगर सरकार इस बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश की सहायता करे, तो वहां के पिछड़ेपन को कुछ हद तक कम किया जा सकता है ।

यह बड़ी आश्चर्य है कि हमारे पास 22 मिलियन टन अनाज पड़ा है और सरकार दूसरों को कर्ज देती है, अगर हमारे यहां के ग़रीब लोग भूखे हैं । इस से मालूम होता है कि हमारी नीति में कहीं कोई गलती है । सरकार को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को पुनः धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया, और मैं इस धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): We are discussion the President's Address in the context of a critical, crucial and complex political situation, not less confusing either and I hope the discussions in this House and particularly the Prime Minister's reply tomorrow will reflect the anxiety and the doubts felt by millions of our countrymen at this time. The motion of thanks was very well moved by my friend Shri Gauri Shankar Rai and it was equally supported by Dr. Sushilaji. It was very refreshing to find after some years that both the Mover and the Seconder of this official motion were also very frank and critical of their government, of their own policies. In a way it is a departure from the normal established practice, and it does show to an extent the new mood that has crept into this House and in the new polity after the Emergency was over. I said that the present times were the most critical and confusing in which we were living. The situation has been further aggravated by this week's results of, what I may call, the mini general elections in five States and one Union Territory. And the results have startled us, shocked us. But I hope that they have also taught us some lessons. Are we going further down into the personalised politics, which is coming on the surface? Are we going to have a situation where fascist tendencies, either of the extreme right or extreme left will be allowed to have their free play in the sense that individuals will come out and say that they are the saviours of poor people and downtrodden people? All these problems of down-trodden people and poor people, I would not say that they have not been looked after at all by the previous regimes during the last thirty years; if that is to be said, that would not be clearly in tune with the facts; but the fact nonetheless remains that in the last thirty years of our independence, most of us, if not all of us, whether we belong to parties or not, we have talked about the poor people and then down-trodden people, but when it came to actual practice and

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action, not even an ounce of action has taken place; and therefore, the gulf between practice and precept has widened, and widened to the extent that now the situation has become almost explosive and volcanic. This is a challenge which we have to accept and therefore, I say that these are critical times.

I do not know why someone who wrote this address—all the more because it was delivered by Mr. Sanjiva Reddy for the first time after he became President—did not write in slightly better words, more moving, inspiring and challenging words, so that the country looks forward to such an address as a kind of a charter for the year to come. That has not happened. The address does mention some important points like basic reform in elections. I do not have time say about this in detail. In the beginning itself, on page 2 paragraph 5, the President says: "The people earnestly yearn for cleaner politics and cleaner administration at all levels." Before, however, the President's words were over, some unclean water already went into the Janata Party through defections of all kinds. I am glad that Dr. Sushila Nayar and my other friends in Janata Party also protested. I ask, it is necessary? I have asked this question of the Congress party also when it was in power. Is it necessary that you should be in power in all the States in the whole union? Can you not tolerate non-Congress people ruling some States? Similarly, I ask this Janata Party now, is it necessary that you must rule all over the place? Should not there be in a large federal country, some States governed by other parties so that we have a certain balance, certain equilibrium in the political, constitutional and general situation of this country? But that has not happened. Anyway, as I mentioned earlier, I am sorry to say that this address has been written in a very dull and drap manner, it lacks the sharpness, the inspiration and the motivating power.

Apart from that—that is perhaps a matter of verbal thing—what is more important and what is more fundamental is that this address lacks in providing a pointer to the Government's actual, effective, concrete steps and measures to be taken. I have read this address like a true Professor again and again, and have underlined it with blue pencil and red pencil, and I am yet to find as to where exactly the steps and measures are indicated. It is all tall talk. The President's address under the Constitution is not meant to be a Presidential address to a formal gathering of distinguished nationals. It is an address which must contain the specific programmes of the Government for the year. My submission is that that programme is lacking. It is no use saying that we will remove unemployment in ten years. One year course, is a question—already one year has gone. Assuming that you will be in power for two terms that that of course, is a question—already one year has gone, let me be satisfied that the Government are taking some concrete and effective steps to eradicate unemployment. Where are these steps mentioned? In another place, the President says, we will do enough to reduce high prices—How? How long will the people have to wait? One year has gone, one more year will go, four more years will go and what will happen? Years may go, but people's anger may not get lessened. It will increase, it will aggravate and then the situation will be explosive. I am not worried whether this party goes out of power or that party comes into power. I am worried about the people's faith being shaken in the democratic structure becoming the agency for immense, massive, economic, political and social changes in the country. If that does not take place, people will resort to other methods, fascist, personalised dictatorial and authoritarian methods. Do we want this to happen? We do want this to happen, then in all earnestness, in all seriousness, I would ask,

this House whether it is not necessary for us to improve the condition of the people of this country. The people of this country are not only poor, but they are generous, charitable, large-hearted, tolerant; they are prepared to wait. But, in a sense, I am sorry that they have waited more decades than they should have.

They are prepared to wait, but not for too long. They must be given ample, concrete evidence of the government's intentions in the right direction and on right lines. That is not happening. The new Janata Government has completed one full year and I am glad many good things have happened. About constitutional changes they have done many things, although they have not gone the full way. As Dr. Sushila Nayar and some others have demanded why don't you get rid of the 42nd amendment lock, stock and barrel? That was my demand and that will remain my demand. The 39th and 42nd amendments of our Constitution are an affront on the dignity and constitutional normalcy of our country. We should not only remove them lock, stock and barrel but also go further in the direction of seeing that no government, no individual, no party dare dream of bringing this kind of draconian measures which Mrs. Gandhi brought during the so-called internal emergency. But is there any indication of the government thinking on those lines or do they want to take advantage of the lacunae and try to have the best of both the worlds? If they try too much to have the best of both the worlds, they will end up by having the worst of both the worlds, not only for them but for the country at large. Freedom have been restored and strengthened, the rule of law has been re-established and the draconian constitutional provisions have been removed. As the President has said, the dark spots have been removed. So far so good. It is good that the light has come, but mere light without the belly being filled will not remain for long. If the belly remains unfilled without proper food at least once a day, if not twice a day, the light will not remain for long.

Coming to foreign policy, I am glad the leader of the Opposition is sitting here. As ex-Foreign Minister, he will agree that in the first year, the Janata Government has done tremendously good things in terms of foreign policy. With all our neighbouring countries—Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Afganistan, Sri Lanka and Burma—and now with China gradually, our relationships are getting better and better. So far so good. But the teeming millions of India will not look at our good foreign policy to get consolation and satisfaction. Ultimately, they will look to their own bellies and their own economic interest. In spite of these vast achievements and good relations with a number of countries, when you come to the domestic front, what is the record? If I may be permitted to say so, the record is very dismal dissatisfying and very damaging to the new democratic climate that has appeared on the horizon, because when you have restored freedom, democracy and rule of law, if you cannot deliver the goods now, how are you going to deliver the goods otherwise? That is why the question I ask the ruling party is....

AN HON. MEMBER: You advise them!

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Who am I to advise? But I shall be failing in my duty if I do not satisfy my conscience by telling, here what the people in the country at large feel about these matters. I may be an Independent Member, but I do reflect the angers and aspirations of the vast millions of the country from north to south, east to west. The Janata record is very dismal, and disappointing, especially in economic matters, in improving living conditions of the people and in looking after the Harijans. I sat through the entire debate last week on the Varanasi incident. I was not called and I did not press to speak on it, but I heard the speeches of my Harijan friends. The incident at Varanasi

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was not an affront on one individual, namely, babu Jagjivan Ram, but on the preamble of the Constitution, on the dignity, decorum and decency of the Constitution. That is why I say, the Janata Government, has failed to turn its hour of massive triumph into a moment of creative, meaningful opportunity for the millions of our countrymen. Even then, it is not late. One year is over, four more years are left. What will you do? That is my question. And, therefore, let this Government at least give an impression that they are now governing.

Again, I am sorry to say that— I do not want to speak something which may not perhaps lie good in the mouth of a small individual like myself, but I take the liberty of saying so—I feel very distressed when I see that there is no cohesive, purposive Government. There is no unity. Look at what is happenging in Parliament. I can understand disagreement with the Prime Minister, I can understand disagreement with Ministers, I can understand a certain dissent, but I can never understand several Members of the ruling Party getting up and making it impossible for the Chair and many of us to understand what is happening. I am only suggesting this as an indication that when we had no democracy I fought for it and I said that we must fight. I was sitting in the last Parliament and I was fighting the Congress regime in those days. But I now say, let us not have too much of democracy. Just as having no democracy is bad, too much of decorcracy also can be equally damaging and destructive. That is my point. Therefore, I feel that cohesive Government, effective political administration and genuinely increasing unity of the ruling Janata Party are essential. But they still think in terms of this wing or that wing, Jan Sangh wing or BLD wing. What is this? After one year you are still thinking in terms of wings? People have no wings, people have only the picture of the whole country, the whole government and the whole Party I am sorry if my saying this is rather disturbing and damaging. But I must speak the truth as I see it.

In conclusion, I would make only two or three very brief observations. I have already mentioned how and why the Forty-Second Constitution (Amendment) Act needs to be totally repealed. I repeat that point because even if that Act had some good points, and I am prepared to agree that there may be some good points, but they are good point brought about in a wrong manner in a bad manner, in a surreptitious manner and in an unconstitutional manner by a Parliament which was a captive Parliament and a Parliament which had no right to go beyond its five-year term. Therefore, let us get rid of that Act and then bring forward a new Bill.

One word about MISA. I am sorry that MISA which was sought to be removed by the Janata Party Election Manifesto—which was already broadly endorsed by me—still remains, and so I may ask you: Have you really endorsed and implemented your Janata Party Election Manifesto? Have you removed MISA completely. You have removed MISA from one side and brought it back from another side, and you have made it worse because yau have made it a part of the criminal Procedure Code, and that is institutionalising it legally, constitutionally and politically. So I want to ask this question. I am glad that at least one Cabinet Minister has come here now. I want to ask him, and I hope he may convey it to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister: How can you have preventive detention in a democratic country? I can understand in the congress regime they had it because according to the Janata Party, and according to me, in many ways the Congress Party in those days did not believe in certain democratic principles. But now when the Janata Party says that they are wedded to democracy, that they are wedded to rule of law, how can you then justify preventive detention? My point is, preventive detention laws are repugnant to a free democratic polity. Nowhere in the

world,—take Australia, take Canada, take the United States of America, the large federal countries with democratic patterns—have they found it necessary to have Emergency powers and preventive detention. And yet in our country we are told that this MISA is necessary.

One more off-shoot of this is important and worth mentioning and that is, if they want to have MISA, under what law can they detain a detenue in prison? I want to ask. Not punishing him, not finding him guilty according to law, how can you put him in prison on par with criminals? At best you can detain him and put him in an honourable condition and give him all the facilities except that according to you he cannot function in a political manner. Even then also it is wrong of course. My point is that preventive detention has been misused—and I do not see why I should believe that because the Congress Party misused it, therefore the Janata Party will not misuse it. When this Party or that Party comes to power, something is better and somthing is worse. But when it comes to using power and using absolute powers arbitrarily, even the best of men have fallen and therefore, I do not believe the Janata Government at all if they say in a number of promises that they will not misuse these powers—that is what the Congress Government told us and we did not believe it, and we had suffered for that, you know it too well. Similarly, I am not prepared to believe this word of promise by the Janata Government. If you are sincere and so honest, then why don't you get rid of it? That is my question.

About the general economic siuation, I will offer my comments on the general discussion on the general and railway budgets. But there are one or two small but significant points which I have to make.

One point is about Centre-State relations. I do not know why the Prime Minister has been telling publicly that he will talk with any individual but will not have a dialogue. When the people suggst to the Government to have a dialogue, surely a Government which is responsible can never say "we will meet you individually but will not have a dialogue". Does it not amount to saying "we do not want any dialogue at all"?

Even as an individual I will tell you that the time has come for us to make a fresh review of the Union-State relations that obtains in this country, because I believe that the Union-State relations, which we have spelt out in the Constitution, should undergo a minute and candid appraisal, in the context of the experience gained so far and in view of the changed circumstances and new needs felt by several State Governments, and because all serious-minded thinking people have demanded it in the interests of genuine national unity. To say that the States must be strong is not to say that the Union must become weak. The States were made weaker in 1946—49 when the Constitution was on the anvil, in then Central Hall next door. At that time the country demanded a strong Centre, an effective Centre. Now that context has changed and the needs and requirements of the time are different. I do not think it is an unpatriotic attitude if people say: let us discuss particularly the problem of financial dependence of the States on the Centre. The moment there is dependence of the States on the Centre, all federalism becomes a nonsense. Because, the heart of federalism is that the States must have vitality, some independent financial powers, a capacity to stand up against the nonsense of the federal Government. But if the States depend on the federal government, then federalism becomes a nonsense.

Then, the time has come when we must get on with the job of doing things in the present today and tomorrow. Let us not dig up the past too much. The past has been dug enough by so many Commissions and so many enquiries. Let us expedite them. Because, if you do not expedite them,

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you will again make this commission process weak, legally and constitutionaly. If you have any point of substantial value against those found guilty by all means punish them. The excesses of Emergency are bad, but the excesses of Commissions can be equally damaging. That is my point.

Then, the style and functioning of this Government must also change. I am sorry to say that I do not find much qualitative change. When we write to our Minister now, we get the same replies which we used to get from Shri Chavan or Shri Pai. In all sincerity they say "I am looking into the matter". But I do not know who looks into the matter and pursues the case. In the bureaucracy and the administration, there is diffidence, on one side and dominance on the other. I am worried more about dominance than about diffidence. Deffidence we can look after, but if there is dominance, if the Ministers cannot take decisions against the point or pressure of the bureaucracy, that is dangerous. That is why I say that the style and functioning of the Government must change.

We are talking of Mahatma Gandhi all the time. Why not then try to become simple in our way of life and do away with all the luxuries? In that case, even if we cannot do many things for the people, they will feel that we are also living like them.

I hope my friends in the Janata Government and the Party will take my comments and criticism in the spirit in which I have offered them.

SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): Mr. Chairman, I ought to have participated in this debate much earlier as the Leader of the Opposition, but I was out of Delhi because of the mini-general elections. Therefore, I had to see that some other members of our party spoke on our behalf. All the same, I thought that I should not allow this opportunity to participate in the debate to go by my side without my participating in it. That is why I am speaking now.

The President's Address is a constitutional requirement and, therefore, it assumes great political administrative and constitutional significance.

The speech of the President is expected to be an analytical review of the past year as well as a very perceptive peep into the future at least for a year. And naturally, the speech of any President or any speech of any President will have to be judged by these two tests.

I would like to make one more point here. Fortunately, and incidentally, the debate on the President's Address has extended so far this year that, while participating in the debate, one has the advantage of having had a look at the Government's Economic Review and also the Budget of the year, which normally never happens. When I am participating in the debate now, I have got fortunately, as every one else, the documents of president's Address the Economic Review and the Finance Minister's Budget speech and his Budget proposals. So, one can see whether they satisfy the test of a peep into the future and give some projections about the future.

If we try to judge the President's Address from these criteria I must say that it is a great disappointment. I do not want to use more flowery language to condemn it, but it is a very deeply disappointing speech. About its language etc. I share what Mr. Mavalankar has said. It is not only written in uninspiring language, unfortunately it is not written even in a readable language. It is very unfortunate. I know the process by which the President's Address is formulated, having been in the Government for many years. Possibly some draft pragraphs from different Ministries have been put together to make this a speech. Therefore, it does not contain any analysis of the past, it does not give any projections for the future. This unfortunately seems to be the

position though some body might have co-ordinated these paragraphs. This is what the speech looks like.

It is interesting to try to find out what they are trying to say, and whether it can stand the test of scrutiny or analysis on any particular ground. Naturally, the speech contains a review of certain incidents. This reference to Lakshadweep and Andhra Pradesh, the devastating cyclone's effect etc., is all right, and, I think it was very necessary that such an important incident should be mentioned, and it starts with that. But then, the following paragraphs look like just a review paragraph from the Ministry of Law and Justice as to what Act they want to introduce. There, also, they are not fair. For example, Paragraph 3 contains two parts, and this is about constitutional amendments. The first part mentions what constitutional amendments have been passed, and the other part is about the Bill that is under preparation. I think they ought to have been more generous and fair to the Opposition in this matter. This is the tendency I see in this Janata Government and the Janata Party itself, that they would like to take credit for everything that is happening as something new, for themselves. Nobody as if, has done anything so far in India before, and it is for the first time, after thousands of years of history, that they are writing the a-b-c of the history of India. This is the impression that they are trying to give.

Here, in the first part they say:

> "One of the first tasks to which the Government addressed itself in terms of its mandate was the removal of the authoritarian provisions that had been introduced into the Constitution. The Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Bill, which has been passed by both Houses of Parliament...." etc.

I think it was very necessary and I would like to say that they ought to have mentioned the co-operation extended to them by the Opposition in this particular matter. Mention is made about the discussions with the Opposition for the Bill that is yet to be introduced, but the Act which was passed could be passed only because the Opposition parties, and particularly my party, even though it might be divided into two now, gave complete an understanding support to it, not only in Parliament but also during the discussions before it came to Parliament. But it does not fit in, in the manners of Janata Party to recognise the cooperation, friendly cooperation that we offered. It was as if only they wanted it and other parties were against it. So, the review which the President's Address is expected to be, should be full of truths, but, unfortunately it contains half-truths. I thought I should mention this thing because we had certain role in the passage of that Act. We had deliberated and in the discussions that took place with the Government in the matter, we had supported the amendments.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I have acknowledged it publicly.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I know that. Thank you very much. But I am disussing the President's Address. If I were to discuss your Address, possibly I would speak differently. I approve one part of it. I just forgot to mention about the President's Address ceremony. The President used to come to this House in a ceremonial manner and so far, we have always seen the President coming in a feudal buggy with all these things. Personnally to me, this presidential buggy is a symbol of feudalistic ramnant in India. This time—I must give credit either to Government or to the President himself—they have given up that practice and did not resort to this buggy. If they do the same thing on the occasion of the Republic Day, that would be much better. That is my personal view.

What I was trying to say is that most of the paragraphs that followed,

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really speaking, mention what law was to be passed, how it had been examined and how it had to be looked into and there the question of MISA comes in. I entirelly agree with my hon. friend who spoke before me—this is the view of my party also—that 'repeal of MISA', the words used in the Address may be technically true, but then Government has seen to it very carefully that the minimum necessary legal sanctions in the interest of security and defence of India, maintenance of public order and all services and supplies essential to the life of the community, etc. are retained under the ordinary law. It is true, we had the preventive detention law and the first preventive detention Bill was moved in this House by our great Sardar Patel and it was accepted by our Parliament then. A series of amending Acts were introduced after that. But Government was always apologetic about it that they were doing it for a certain temporary period—two years, three years normally—which used to be extended from time to time. But this time, now a Government which claims that it stands for civil liberties, democracy and what not—I do not want to use flowery language, I cannot use it—are coming out with a proposal to make it a part of the permanent ordinary law of the land. So, the independence and liberty of the citizen is permanently damaged. Such a provision in the hands of some tiny officers sitting in some district or taluka or tehsil kechehri who give a report which normally is taken as a Bible by those who are supposed to give final sanction. This is how the MISA or any Preventive Detention Act operates. You condemn so much the previous Government for that and you got all the due or undue credit for it. Now, you yourself try to bring about MISA in a different form. I personally think, this is a breach of faith with the people of India. This is, again, a promise made through their own manifesto. Apart from that, what is the general mood of this House ? This House elected in 1977, is a different House. I would like to say that it has gone through the fire of experience and it holds, certainly, some definite views about the liberty of the people. We may have our own different party loyalties. But, certainly, we have gone through the fire of experience and we hold certain views today. What about that? This reality is completely ignored. This is one thing that I would like to emphasise.

Making this MISA provision as a part of the ordinary law of the land is something completely contrary to our concept of personal liberty in this country. I know it and I understand it because the governance of the country requires defence of India etc. But sometimes these terms are rather misused. Certainly, when the country's independence is in danger, Parliament will completely come to their aid, whatever may be the difficulties. Why then make it a part of the ordinary law of the land?

Then, credit is being taken for having appointed a National Police Commission after so many decades, etc. It betrays a complete ignorance of what was happening in the States I happened to the Home Minister of this country and also of my own State when our Prime Minister was the Chief Minister there and, I think, after consulting him, we had appointed a Police Commission in our State. I remember, at that time, there were half a dozen Police Commissions functioning in the country. It was thought that "police" was a matter for the States, and, therefore, many States appointed Police Commissions. Certainly, they can appoint a National Police Commission. There is nothing wrong in that. I only say that the manner in which it is mentioned that nobody in this country had thought of this great thing of appointing a Police Commission and that this Government has tried to do that gives a wrong impression. This is the main point that I am making in this regard. This is what the Address tries to show that something has been done which no-

body thought of doing before. As if this is being done for the first time in the history of this country which everybody ought to have done before but nobody did it and therefore, they are trying to do it.

Certainly, this Government will have the credit for appointing only the Commissions. If after 10 years somebody writes history and gives some name to the Government, this Government will be called as "Commission Government." I have read in some newspaper—I have not myself made any research in that—that so far they have appointed about 49 commissions and committees. It would be very interesting to find out the expenditure involved. Somebody ought to put a question about that and ask the expenditure incurred on the commissions. A newspaper has made an estimate of the likely expenditure on the commissions because the commissions are such commodities, are such birds—I do not use the word "animals" because that becomes controversial. (*Interruptions*). Commission itself is an omission sometimes.

So, I am told that they are going to spend something like Rs. 900 crores on these commissions because the work of a particular commission would never be finished within a given time. It is said that this commission is expected to submit their report within six, eight or nine months, which they would never be able to do it. No commission has ever done it, as far as I know. Normally, they take 3-4 times more than what was given by the Government. So, the expenditure. I am told is going to run into crores. I do not know. But I would like the Prime Minister to look into it and find out how many commissions he has in the course of last 11 months and what is the expenditure that, they are likely to incur. I was told that on these commissions—if you go on working in the normal manner—they would like to spend something like Rs. 900 crores. If that is so, then in addition to this years' collection of taxes possibly another year will have to be added to it. This is rather a humorous thing. I would genuinely request. Morarjibhai to find out how many commissions are appointed.

AN. HON. MEMBER: There will be next commission of Jyotirmoy Bosu.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I give that authority to you if you want. Now I come to the important paragraph regarding the economic situation of the country. As I said, we have the advantage while discussing the President's Address to have a look at the budget and the economic review. You see page 4 of the President's Address. It say:

> "Inflationary pressures have been brought under check. While the price rise in the previous year was about 12 per cent, the current level of prices is no higher than the level at the end of March, 1977."

This is how this is full of, I won't say untruth, but half truth. But half truth is wrose than untruth. Instead of offering my criticism, it would be better if I read out something from the Economic Survey. This is on page 18 of the English version. It says:

> "How ever, the price situation does not call for any complacency. Although the index of wholesale prices rose by only 2.3 per cent over the year ending January 21, 1978 the increase in some groups was much higher. Foodgrains stand higher over the year by 8.6 per cent, largely on account of pulses whose prices have advanced by as much as 38.4 per cent, eggs, fish and meat by 15.5 per cent and condiments and spices by 28.3 per cent. The prices of milk and milk products, too, are slightly higher than a year ago. *"Economic Review."*

So, this is the story. This is what you say and you are trying to cover it by one sentence in the Address that it is not higher than last year. So, it gives the impression that everything is all right. Is this an honest review—I

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mean the President's speech? If the office of the President is used to tell the half truths then this is something that is a very serious happening in the country and we cannot just sit quiet about it.

17 hrs.

This is what is happening in the economic picture. The feeling is given that every thing is all right, every thing is improving, there is nothing to worry about; the prices are fine. But the Economic Survey, when it tries to deal with the question of price starts with this that this is not a question where you can be complacent about. This is a very grave warning coming from an expert body of persons functioning in the Finance Ministry about the economic situation, about the price situation. And what does this President's Address say? It says:

> "While the price rise in the previous year was about twelve per cent...

It gives a comparison with the previous year—that was the bad Government's performance and this is this good Government's performance, there is no price rise, every thing is all right. This is missleading. The President's speech must not be at least misleading. This is my presentation about it.

Again this is what they are complaining:

> "The Government inherited an economy in which poverty and unemployment were acute, particularly in the rural areas and in which the development of the past 30 years had not benefited large numbers."

This is their common theme; this is what the Janata Government has been saying, 'Nothing was done in the last 30 years'. This is a repetition of the same thing. I tell you, whatever you are able to do now is because of what we achieved in 30 years. Do not forget this. Do not be disloyal to the history. What has been given to you, you yourselves have admitted; for example, I find in the Budget speech that the Finance Minister himself agrees. It is a very interesting thing that I came across. I am not coming to figures, etc. He has admitted one very important thing. It is a good thing when such an admission comes. When a person tries to deal with facts, truth has to come out. Here is that truth. On page 29 while explaining the fiscal strategy of his Government, the Finance Minister says:

> "The fiscal strategy underlying my proposals...."

I have got many differences with the proposals, but I am now talking about his strategy, the strength that he got for that startegy; that is what he was referring to:

> "The fiscal startegy underlying my proposals seeks to take advantage of the favourable food and foreign exchange situation for generating fresh expansionary impulses in our economy."

This 'favourable food and foreign exchange siuation' was a gift from the previous Government. Do not forget this. If at all you are honest to yourselves, you must say that. This was the gift from the previous Government. Do not forget this. You were not given this Government only with this empty chair; it was given with a big stock of food and a very big treasury of foreign exchange. Do not forget that. Now you are basing your basic strategy, the strategy of your fiscal policies on these two important factors. You forget about it and here you say that, when you came to power, there was nothing here but acute unemployment, and so on.

Talking about unemployment I was making this point—Morarjibhai, I must tell you very honestly—in this compaign; I was making this criticism of your Governent publicly, and I would like to make it here because sometimes election speeches outside are forgotten. This was a very severe criticism that I was making. This Government's claim is that they are rural-biased, and that they are very

much worried about rural employment, rural investment, and so on and so forth; for the first time in the history of this Century, this Government is doing something good for the rural areas so far they were neglected. This is the pathetic tale that they are trying to tell us. My criticism was this. If at all you want to do something about rural areas, according to me, the fundamental problems of India are three. One is poverty, another is inequality—both social and economic—and the third is, possibilities and efforts for modernising our manpower or technology with the help of science etc. These are the basic, fundamental problems of this country. A Government which has no basic policies about these fundamental issues, regarding these three basic issues....(Interruption) —I say social inequality is untouchability, I referred to the social aspect also I did not say merely economic, I said the social aspect is also there; so untouchability is part of it— a Government which has no basic policies to give on these three fundamental issues has no moral right to govern this country. That Government only has a right to govern this country which has got something very fundamental to give as a matter of policy, for administration and for policy-making. They alone can have the right to govern.

Now, what have you done for the rural areas? Talking about unemployment and poverty and merely telling us that you have provided additional Rs. 400 crores more for agriculture—is that enough? Some pilot scheme has been sanctioned and Rs. 24 crores have been symbolically provided—is that enough? I come from a State where they had said that they want to give a guarantee to the worker, to the people unemployed in the rural areas of work. We merely give them the right to vote. That is not enough. That way democracy is incomplete. Along with the right to vote, if you give them the right to work, then alone will democracy be complete. There are hundreds of thousands of people in the rural areas who are just willing to work. They have two hands to work with, but they have no work. I think they have got a right to ask for work and if you do not give them work, it is your duty to give them two meals a day.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Why did you forget it?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: We did not forget it. We in Maharashtra passed this Act, but so far this Government has not even had the courtesy of sanctioning it. They have not asked for money. Shri Mavalankar was discussing the question about economic responsibilities and facilities for the States. It is a very very important question he was raising. I am coming to that point also. But here is something that was done. They are providing it for their own purpose. But this Government has not even had the courtesy to sanction it. What is the reason? I do not think they have so far given any reason. I hope I will get some answer to this from the Prime Minister when he replies to the debate. I do not want him to say, 'You are the only State doing it. Therefore, I cannot do it.' Why cannot you do it? If some good work is done by a few States, at least let there be a good word of appreciation, and let not obstacles be put in the way of their functioning. This is one important point I wanted to make about this. This is about the economic problems. I do not want to go into it further.

Another thing is concerning industrial policy. The impression is being given that every thing is all right with industrial production. Everything is not all right with industrial production in the country. The *Economic Review* gives a very disturbing picture. The 4.5 per cent growth that has been shown is because there has been a good monsoon this year so far as agricultural production is concerned. Because of the good agricultural performance, the general growth rate is somewhat statistically arranged. If you go into the individual industries field, the *Economic*

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Review is full of facts. In vital sectors, the industrial economy is stagnant. They have used the word 'stagnant'. But here you are trying to give the impression that everything is all right. Everything is not all right, either on the prices front or on the growth front. This is a matter I would like this Government to consider very carefully, if at all these polices are to be taken care of.

I would like to make a very important point here, not as a criticism of the Government. In any developing country, where economic issues dominate the political problems or as a matter of fact, political problems follow the economic situation—this is the situation even in developed countries, I would say—in a developing country where we have to plan our economy properly, unless we evolve a viable wage, income and price policy, that Government has no chance of suceeding in the economic field. Let us take it for granted. Unless we have got a definite answer for this, no Government is likely to succeed, but there is no effort being made on the part of the Government. We want an assurance about it. In the budget speech, the only part which reads well is where they have given the five fundamental principles of taxation, which the Janata Government has accepted as a policy direction. That reads well. One of the principles is that the taxation policy must look to the distributive social justice and when we come to the distributive social justice, what is the assurance in the budget speech or in the President's Address? Nothing, excepting certain investments here and there and ultimately saying that there is going to be a deficit of more than Rs. 1000 crores. I think, this is a record deficit that any Finance Minister has shown so far and we have been told that this is going to be reduced by selling the Government gold holdings at the international price. The deficit is of Rs. 1000 crores and the Reserve Bank Governor tells us today that the entire gold holdings of Government are worth Rs. 500 crores only. What about the remaining Rs. 500 crores? Where are they going to come from? Is it going to be left to the Government to look after as a deficit and ultimately the people to take the burden on them?

I would like to maintain that this is not the right way. This gold also is a Government assets, you are wasting it, It is a deficit. That gold is not something which you have earned. This accummulation of gold is of years together, which has to be used in the days of emergency. Apart from the RBI gold, Government holds gold which is to be use for emergency. It includes gold which was collected for use at the time of war etc. Perhaps this was collected at the time of the Pakistan war or the Chinese war. This is what you are using for meeting the deficit in the budget. Is this the way of running the economic administration of this country? And we are told that everything is all right and you ere trying to do thing far better. I would like to say that nothing is better....

AN. HON. MEMBER: It is worse.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): There is a total chaos.

AN. HON. MEMBER: What were you doing during the last thirty years?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Five hundred crores of rupees worth gold is also because of the last thirty years.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): At the time of Pakistan war, my leader, MGR contributed a gold sword to the Government.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The last few paragraphs in the President's Address deal with the External Affairs and I am very glad tnat the Minister for External Affairs is present here when I am talking about this matter. I am only making a reference to those portions which I have seen in the President's Address. I am not talking on the External Affairs as a whole,

I would certainly like to participate in the External Affairs debate and offer my comments later. What is said here certainly shows and rather gives some sort of a glimps of what is working in their minds. It is said in the Address:

> "The Government has based its relations with the Great Powers on the firm belief in a commitment to genuine non-alignment...."

They are more worried about the relations with the great powers. They have also said about mutual relations with the neighbouring countries. In fact this is also one of the very important forums but this is not something special which you have done. This is something which every country has to do and this has been a very important feature of our foreign policy all along and for the last 30 years even before Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee started visiting the neighbouring countries. We have also followed the same policy because ultimately the neighbourhood in which we live and the relations with them are very important for us. Therefore, one cannot say that this something very special for which one needs to be complimented. But this is the only thing you though it worth saying—relations with great powers and the genuine non-alignment. I am afraid and this is my fear I am expressing. So far they have kept non-alignment and kept the old foreign policy by and large in a straight line as far as possible, but there are some of the indications which are disturbing. This use of the words, 'genuine non-alignment' —here I am afraid a new type of alignment is concealed behind this 'genuine non-alignment'. This my fear. Sometime something will come out of it.

Some things are worrying me. For example, it is said, 'It is our hope that notwithstanding the differences which we might have had in the past, we can now foster these relations to a new level, I am talking about the relations with the great powers, particularly, Amercia and the western democracies. They say, 'We might have had in the past some differences. Have those differences completely disappeared? I would like to ask this straight question—when we discuss the question of the Indian Ocean being a zone of peace. What happens in Diego Garcia is a matter fundamental differences with the American imperialism and we will have to say very firmly about it. If you give an impression that the past differences are disappearing how could they disappear? As long as the military base in Diego Garcia stands, our differences with America will be there. Merely telling that those two big countries are likely to discuss the matter and then alone this question will be solved, is a very wrong approach to the problem of the Indian Ocean being a zone of peace. You cannot merely depend on the talk between the Soviet Union and USA. We will have to say categorically. I know your idea of not taking a lead in calling a conference. I can understand it. I appreciate it also. It is all right, but the culprits must be brought before the public eye and they must be brought to the limelight that they are the culprits and if they try to bring back the military bases in the old colonial areas, it means that they have not forgotten their past and we cannot forget our past and we must protest and tell them, 'You are the villains who are doing this. We will have to create the public opinion about this. We may not have any big diplomatic manoeuvrability about it. I know we may not have that. We may not have many other pressures to use against them. But creating a public opinion, creating public opinion and the human element about it is much more important. One the contrary you are giving them an impression that our past differences are disappearing. Are they disappering? Have they disappeared? Has part of Diego arcia disappeared?

Well, I would like to say that dealing with and trying hard with the American Press and their leakage of the taperecorded 'Cold and blunt' attitude, thanks to that leakage and thanks to

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

the Press, I would say some corrections were introduced into this relationship and the visit went off very well to that extent. I am not against it. I am only mentioning this. You have specially mentioned about your relationship with America and the Western democracies and try to give an impression that differences are disappearing. Well, differences should disappear. I do not want that differences should be there, but if they disappear, you tell that. But there are many causes of differences which cannot disappear as long as Diego Garcia and the military bases in the Indian Ocean are there. Please do not tell us that your differences are disappearing. Please do not tell us that the inherent contradictions between the global interests of any imperialist power and the national interests of India are disappearing. There is contradiction. It is there that we have to be very careful in this particular matter.

I submit Sir, I went through the speech and found out some of the inconsistencies, half-truths and what not ....(*Interruptions*) Untruths? I would not say it is completely untrue, but half-truths, yes and I consider half-truths more dangerous. They are very highly dangerous. I am very sorry that our great dignitary, the President of India, was made an instrument to disclose these half truths before the Parliament. This is my worry. This is my sadness. So, this is my criticism. This Presidential Address is a great disappointment ,as a deep disappointment. This speech is nothing more than that. We expect a little better speech, because Presidential Address, as I said is a statutory requirement. Constitution has made it compulsory. This document must be the one which will give correct, truthful analysis of the past year and future projections of what the Government proposes to do mostly in important industrial economic and social matters. I have done, Sir.

PROF. P. C. MAVALANKAR: He made a point in his speech that he will mention about the Centre-State relations.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Yes, I said. I will like to make a mention about it.

I personally consider that we need a very reasonably strong Centre. There is no doubt about it and we cannot ignore the Centre. But at the same time any strength to the Centre at the cost of the State is something which we do not welcome. The State's strength is also equally important. Now, particularly, most of the developmental activities and responsibilities are with the State Governments. There ars some States which are poor. Some States are small. Some States have not got any possibility of having flexibility of resources and, therefore, it is certainly very essential that this matter of financial viability of the States capacity to look after the complete developmental programme be seriously discussed from year to year, not only once. It needs to be discussed at the national level. I would like Parliament to take some special time and discuss this matter because merely making autonomy an abuse is not enough. We would certainly want the Centre of a reasonable strength. We do not want weak Centre. We do not want to weaken the Centre. But strengthening the Centre at the cost of the States would certainly be against the interest of India, because this will certainly work at the very root cause of the unity of India.

The speech of the Finance Minister, the other day, expressed his disappointment that he could not do anything about taking away the Sales Tax from the States. That is the only tax which is somewhat expansive and flexible which is giving some sort of resources to the States. Abolition of Sales Tax is part of their manifesto. This shows the party's character and policy. They cannot do it and they will never be able to do it because Salex Tax is a very important source of tax in the States. They should not take away the Sales

Tax. But I know the trading class in the country is very much worried about it. It becomes rather inconvenient to them. It is their interest they want to protect. They have, therefore, put it in their manifesto. Finance Minister is sorry that he cannot do away with it now. But he is asking us for patience. Well, I would like to say that we are showing patience, that is good for him. Once we start showing impatience about these wrong approaches to these problems, I do not know where the country will be.

श्री रणजीत सिंह (हमीरपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ है, उसका समर्थन करने के लिये मैं खड़ा हूं । मेरा यह सौभाग्य हैं कि मुझे ऐसे मौके पर बोलने का समय मिला है जब कि अपोजिशन के लीडर ने अपना वक्तव्य इस अभिभाषण पर दिया हैं ।

उन्होंने जो एक बात खास तौर पर जोर देकर कही है, उसका मैं जरूर जिक्र करना चाहूंगा । उन्होंने कहा है कि अभिभाषण में आधी सच्चाई का उल्लेख है, जो कि बहुत खतरनाक है । मैं यह समझता हूं कि आज से पहले जो सरकार हमारे देश में शासन को चला रही थी, वह पूरा ही झुठ बोलती थी । इसीलिए ये आधी सच्चाइयां उनको खासकर अखरी हैं ।

राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में सब से पहले इस बात का जिक्र है कि हमारे देश में जो आतंक का वातावरण था, जनता सरकार द्वारा उसे मूलत: समाप्त कर के एक मुक्त वातावरण पैदा करने की कोशिश की गई है । इस के लिए जनता ने हमारे देश में एक इनक्लाब लाया । जिस विश्वास को ले कर उस ने इस सरकार को सत्ता दी थी, इस सरकार ने उसे सही सिद्ध किया है और अपने वचन को पूरा कर के देश में जम्हूरियत की बहाल किया है । जम्हूरियत की बहाल करने के रास्ते में जो भी रोड़े हैं, उन्हें एक एक कर के, आहिस्ता आहिस्ता, निकाला जा रहा है, और देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण बनाया जा रहा है, जिस में निर्भयता हो, और सब लोग दिल खोल कर देश की परिस्थितियों के बारे में अपनी भावनाओं को अच्छी तरह से व्यक्त कर सकें ।

पिछली सरकार के आखिरी दिनों में इस पार्लियामेंट हाउस में भी एक ऐसा वातावरण था, जिस में शासन में बैठे हुए लोग भी अपनी भावनाओं को व्यक्त करने से डरते थे । मुझे खुशी है कि आज उन्हें यह हक हासिल है कि वे पूरे जोर और निर्भयता के साथ इस सरकार की नुक्ताचीनी कर सकते हैं ।

विपक्ष के सदस्यों ने कटाक्ष किया है कि नई सरकार में ही ऐसे लोग हैं, जो उसकी नुक्ताचीनी करते हैं । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश में हर नागरिक को यह अधिकार हैं कि वह अपने खयालात को अच्छी तरह से जाहिर करे और वह जो कुछ भी महसूस करता है, इस सदन में उस की अच्छी तरह से अभिव्यक्ति हो । पिछले एक साल में इस पार्लियामेंट हाउस में उस की अभिव्यक्ति बहुत अच्छी तरह से हुई है, इस बात का जिक्र राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में किया गया है ।

हमारे देश में पिछले सालों में जो बुरी बातें हुई हैं, उन्हें अपने देश के सामने लाने के लिए कमीशनों का गठन किया गया है । इस बारे में भी बहुत बड़ी चोट की जाती है कि यह कमीशनों की सरकार है । तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं जितने भी जम्हूरी मुल्क हैं उन जम्हूरी मुल्कों में कमीशनों का गठन होता है क्योंकि जब तक सरकार की जो बुराइयां हैं और जो लोग सत्ता में आते हैं उन सत्ताधारियों की जो बुराइयां हैं उनको

[श्री रणजीत सिंह]

रेकार्ड नहीं किया जायगा और अच्छी तरह से उन का विश्लेषण करके उन को जनता के सामने नहीं लाया जायगा तब तक जनता को उस की जानकारी नहीं हो सकती है, जनता के अन्दर जागृति नहीं आ सकती है और देश के अन्दर जम्हूरियत की जड़ें मजबूत नहीं हो सकती हैं। इसलिए जनता सरकार ने ऐसा कर के पिछली सरकार की जो बुराइयां रही हैं उन बुराइयों को इन कमीशनों के द्वारा जनता के सामने लाने का जो प्रयास किया है उस के लिए वह बधाई की पात्र है। पिछले सालों में आप ने देखा होगा अमरीका में भी वाटरगेट जैसे बहुत बड़े काण्ड हुए और उन के ऊपर भी बहुत बड़ी बड़ी एन्क्वायरीज बैठीं। उस के जरिए सारी अमेरिका की जनता को ही नहीं, बल्कि सारी दुनिया की जनता को इस बात से अवगत कराया गया कि उस सरकार में जो लोग सत्तारूढ़ थे उन्होंने अपनी सत्ता को बनाए रखने के लिए क्या कुछ किया। इस तरह कमीशनों का गठन अपने देश की जम्हूरियत को पनपाने के लिए, उस की जड़ों को मजबूत करने के लिए और जनता को जागृत करने के लिए बहुत जरूरी चीज है और उस का मैं पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूं। इस तरह से अगर नहीं किया जायगा तो जनता पूरी तरह से अवगत नहीं होगी। जो हुकूमत में बैठे हुए लोग हैं चाहे वे इस पक्ष के हों या उस पक्ष के हों, लेकिन ऐसा काम करने वालों के कारनामों को जनता के सामने लाना जरूरी है और वही काम यह सरकार कर रही है। जैसे अमेरिका में वह सारे काण्ड दुनिया के सामने लाने के बाद बुरा काम करने वाले प्रेसीडेंट निक्सन को माफ कर दिया गया उसी तरह से जो पिछली सरकार में लोग बैठे हुए थे उन लोगों के जो गुनाह हैं उन को रेकार्ड करने के बाद अगर यह सरकार चाहेगी तो उन को माफ किया जा सकता है लेकिन उन कारनामों को जनता के सामने लाने में मैं समझता हूं कि कोई बुराई नहीं है। यह सब से जरूरी बात है।

17.33 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair].

मैं इस सरकार की एक इस बात की भी सराहना करूंगा कि रेडियो का प्रसारण जो पहले एक पार्टी के लिए ही हुआ करता था, उस प्रसारण में अब सभी पार्टियों को मौका दिया गया है कि वे अपनी पूरी विचारधारा को जनता के सामने रखें। इस तरह से एक नये काम का सूत्रपात इस सरकार ने किया है जिसका उल्लेख माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने किया है।

इसके साथ साथ मैं इस बात का भी जिक्र करना चाहता हूं कि बहुत देर से एक बहुत बड़ी मांग चली आ रही थी। हमारे देश के अंदर बहुत सारे पिछड़े लोग हैं और हमारे समाज के अन्दर बहुत सारी सामाजिक बुराइयां हैं। उन में सब से बड़ी बुराई तो छुआछूत की है जिसका उन्मूलन करने के लिये हमारा संविधान प्रोवाइड करता है कि ऐसे कमीशन का गठन किया जाय जिसके द्वारा समाज के अन्दर से ये बुराइयां खत्म हों। तो हमारी सरकार ने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का ही कमीशन नहीं बनाया है बल्कि माइनारिटी का भी कमीशन बनाया है जो कि आज तक इस बात के लिए बहुत कोशिश करती रही हैं कि उनकी तकलीफात को देखने के लिए भी किसी कमीशन का गठन होना चाहिए। इसी तरह से सरकार ने एक और बड़ा कदम उठाया है, बैकवर्ड-क्लासेज कमीशन का गठन किया है। हमारे समाज में जितने भी पिछड़े वर्ग हैं, चाहे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स हों, माइनारिटीज हों, बैकवर्ड क्लासेज हों—इन तमाम पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए, उनके साइन्टिफिक तरीके से विकास के लिये, उनको ऊंचा उठाने के लिए बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाया है। मैं आपके द्वारा इस काम के लिये सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूं।

लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं एक और निवेदन भी करना चाहता हूं---हमारे देश की जनता यह महसूस करती है कि आर्थिक ना-बराबरी को दूर करने के लिए हमें इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना होगा कि जो लोग इन तमाम कमीशन्ज के तहत नहीं आते हैं--- उनके बारे में भी सोचा जाए। जिन कमीशन्ज या वर्गों का मैंने जिक्र किया है, उन के अलावा भी कुछ और लोग हमारे देश के अन्दर ऐसे हैं जो आर्थिक तौर पर बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं--- उनका भी हमें ध्यान रखना होगा। आज भी ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं, जो गरीब हैं, जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनके लिए भी जब तक ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया जायेगा, उन को भी कैटेगराइज़ नहीं किया जायेगा, उन को भी सहूलियतें नहीं दी जायेंगी, जिन सहूलियतों के ज़रिये उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर सकती है, तब तक हमारे देश में जो विषमता फैली हुई है, आर्थिक ना-बराबरी की, वह दूर नहीं हो सकती हैं। जब भी हम गांव-समाज में जाते है तो गांव-समाज के लोग हम से सवाल करते हैं कि जो लोग इन कैटेगराइज़ में नहीं आते है, जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, आर्थिक तौर पर जिनकी हालत बहुत खराब है---उनकी हालत को सुधारने के लिए सरकार क्या करना चाहती है ? हमारे पास उन के इस सवाल का कोई जवाब नहीं है। इसलिये ऐसे तमाम लोगों की आर्थिक दशा को सुधारने के लिए हमें कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाने होंगे जिनके ज़रिये उनकी आर्थिक दशा सुधरे।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात भी लाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश के अन्दर बिजली की बहुत कमी है। हमारे देश में इण्डस्ट्रियल रेवोल्यूशन लाने के लिये, इण्डस्ट्रीज़ को चलाने के लिये, फैक्ट्रीज़ को चलाने के लिये बिजली की बहुत आवश्यकता है। बिजली की तरक्की पर जब तक हमारी सरकार का ध्यान पूरी तरह से नहीं जायगा, तब तक हमारे देश में इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ सकता है। मुझे इस बात को देख कर दुख हुआ है कि बिजली की कमी की वजह से हमारे देश में इंडस्ट्रीयल प्रोडक्शन कम हुआ हैं। इसलिये सरकार को उन क्षेत्रों की तरफ जहां बिजली का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिये बहुत काम हो सकता हैं, ध्यान देना चाहिये। मैं, मिसाल के तौर पर, हिमाचल प्रदेश का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं। हिमाचल प्रदेश में बहुत बड़ी बिजली पैदा करने की क्षमता है और आज तक जो नेशनल सर्वे हुआ है, उस नेशनल सर्वे के मुताबिक 8 हजार मेगावाट बिजली पैदा करने की स्कीमें प्रोपोज हो चुकी हैं। सारे देश में कुल मिलाकर हाईडल के जरिये से जो बिजली पैदा करने की क्षमता है, उसका आधार उत्पादन केवल हिमाचल प्रदेश में हो सकता है। इतना वहां पर पोटेंशियल है। इस पोटेंशियल की अगर एक्सप्लायट किया जाए तो मैं समझता हूं कि अकेला हिमाचल प्रदेश सारे देश के लिए इस कमी को बहुत हद तक पूरा कर सकता है। इसलिए मुझे इस बात का दुख हुआ है कि बजट स्पीच में जो प्रोपोजल्स हैं और उन में जिन प्रोजेक्ट्स का जिक्र किया गया है, उन में हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए एक भी प्रोजेक्ट का जिक्र नहीं है। यह बड़े दुख की बात है। जिस क्षेत्र में सब से ज्यादा हाईडल के जरिये से बिजली पैदा करने की क्षमता है, उस के लिए एक भी स्कीम नहीं रखी गई है। यह हिमाचल प्रदेश का नुकसान नहीं हैं, यह सारे देश का नुकसान है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि ये जो सारे प्रोपोजल्स हैं, इनको अगर दोबारा रिवाइज करके हिमाचल के प्रोजेक्ट्स भी किए जाएं तो हमारे देश के अन्दर जो बिजली की कमी हैं, उसको दुर किया जा सकता है और इससे इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रोग्रेस भी बढ़ सकती है। हिमाचल प्रदेश के अन्दर जो बिजली पैदा

[श्री रणजीत सिंह]

होगी उसको नेशनल ग्रिड के द्वारा देश के किसी भी कोने में पहुंचाया जा सकता है ।

इसके साथ ही, सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बात का भी जिक्र करना चाहता हूं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के अन्दर जो प्रोजेक्ट्स गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया की तरफ से चलाए गए थे जैसे भाखड़ा डैम, सतलुज व्यास लिंक और पोंग डैम वे प्रोजेक्ट्स कम्पलीट हो चुके हैं । यह इस माननीय सदन को और आपको भी पता होगा कि 1970 में सतलुज, व्यास और पोंग डैम प्रोजेक्ट्स पूरे हो गये हैं और इनके कम्पलीट होने के कारण हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो 24 हजार आदमी काम करने वाले थे, वे बेकार हो गये हैं। 24 हजार फैमेलीज इससे इफेक्टेड हुई हैं और 35 लाख की आबादी हिमाचल प्रदेश की है। इतनी आबादी में से अगर 24 हजार फैमेलीज इफेक्टेड हो जाएं, तो आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि उस प्रदेश के अन्दर कितना असंतुलन पैदा हो गया होगा। इसलिए भारत सरकार का ध्यान मैं इस तरफ खींचना चाहता हूं कि कोई न कोई प्रोजेक्ट्स वहां पर जरूर शुरू करवाएं ताकि उन प्रोजेक्ट्स के जरिये जो लोग बेकार हुए हैं, उनको एम्पलायमेंट दिया जा सके और देश के लिए बिजली का उत्पादन किया जा सके।

इसके साथ ही साथ, आपके माध्यम से दो मिनट में मैं एक बात का उल्लेख करके अपना स्थान ग्रहण कर लूंगा। मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इमर्जेन्सी के दौरान देश के अन्दर जबरी नसबन्दी के जरिये बहुत लोगों पर अत्याचार हुए हैं और कई लोगों की तो जान तक चली गई हैं और बहुत सारे जो खेत के मजदूर थे या कारखाने के मजदूर थे जो मेहनत मुशक्कत करने वाले लोग थे, उनकी सेहत पर बुरा असर पड़ा है। आज बहुत सारे देहातों में ऐसे लोग हैं, ऐसी बहुत सारी फैमेलीज हैं कि वे लोग मेहनत का काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस कारण मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ भी खींचना चाहता हूं। मैं ऐसे परिवारों के उन आदमियों की तरफ, जो अपने परिवार का केवलमात्र सहारा हैं और मेहनत, मशक्कत करके अपने परिवार को पालते हैं, सरकार का ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूं। यह ठीक है कि सरकार ने जबरन नसबंदी बंद कर दी है और इसके लिए सरकार बधाई की पात्र है। लेकिन जो दरख्वास्तें उन लोगों से मांगी गयी थीं, उनकी इंक्वायरी के लिए उन्हीं लोगों को भेजा जाता है जो कि इस जबरन नसबंदी के लिए जिम्मेदार है, जिन्होंने इस सारे काम में बढ़-चढ़ कर हिस्सा लिया है। इसलिए इस सारे मामले में इंक्वायरी ठीक नहीं हुई। है। यही कारण है कि ऐसे लोगों की सही खबर सरकार तक नहीं पहुंची और सरकार ने उनके लिए ऐसा कोई काम नहीं किया जिससे ऐसे परिवारों का रिहैबिलिटेशन होता। इसलिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं और सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह ऐसे परिवारों के लिए जिनकी इस जबरन नसबंदी के कारण आर्थिक दशा खराब हो गयी है, कोई ठोस कदम उठाये जिससे उनका पुनः रिहैबिलिटेशन हो सके।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश के अन्दर जनता सरकार के आने के बाद, पहले जहां नसबंदी होती थी, वहां अब नशाबंदी पर जोर दिया जा रहा है। इस पर तरह तरह के लोगों के ख्याल पढ़ने, सुनने और देखने को मिलते हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे देश के लिए नशाबंदी बहुत अच्छी चीज है। कोई भी आदमी जो शराब पीता है, वह होश में नहीं रहता और जो आदमी अपना होश खो बैठता है, वह आदमी अपनी, अपने परिवार की, अपने समाज की और अपने देश की सेवा नहीं कर सकता है। किसी इंडीविजुअल को सामने रख कर हमें

इस नशाबंदी की नहीं लेना चाहिए। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर जो जागरूक और पढ़ा-लिखा वर्ग है, वही इस शराबखोरी की बीमारी का सब से ज्यादा शिकार है और यही वजह हैं कि वह वर्ग आलोचक है। अगर इसके लिए वोटिंग करायी जाए, लोगों की राय जानी जाए तो बहुमत नशाबंदी के हक में आयेगा। लेकिन जो लोग राजनीति में हैं, या सत्ता जिनके हाथ में है, वही इसके खिलाफ जाते हैं। ये ही लोग नशाबंदी के प्रयत्नों को खत्म करने के लिए आंकड़े पेश करते हैं और कहते हैं कि देश का इतना आर्थिक नुकसान होगा। मैं आपको एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। चीन को आप जानते हैं। चीन में जब पीपुल्स गवर्नमेंट आयी तो उसने सारे देश में अफीम खाना बंद कर दिया। पहले वहां के लोग अफीमची कहे जाते थे। जब से चीन में अफीम खाना बंद किया गया है तब से वह देश इतना शक्तिशाली हो गया है। लेकिन आजादी के बाद से हमारे देश में कोई इस तरह की कोशिश नहीं हुई। तीस साल के अन्दर शराब पीने का रोग बहुत फैला है। पहले कोई शराब पीता था तो छिप कर पीता था और पीने के बाद भी छिपाये रखता था। शराब पी कर समाज के सामने आने में उसे शर्म महसूस होती थी। लेनिक तीस साल के शासन के बाद आज देश के सामने बिल्कुल उल्टी ही तस्वीर है। आज उस व्यक्ति को नफरत की निगाह से देखा जाता है जो शराब नहीं पीता है। शराब पीने वाला कोई शर्म महसूस नहीं करता है। जो शराब पीता हैं उसको समझा जाता है कि वह सोसायटी के काबिल है। इसलिए सरकार को इसकी ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। प्रचार के जरिए ऐसा माहौल पैदा किया जाये कि शराब पीया हुआ आदमी यह महसूस करे कि देश के लिए तथा अपने परिवार के लिए भी वह एक बुरा काम कर रहा है। ऐसा वातावरण पैदा हो ताकि शराब की इल्लत खत्म हो जाये। इसके बारे में जितना व्यापक प्रचार किया जायेगा, जितना व्यापक काम किया जायेगा उतना ही अच्छा होगा। प्रोहिबिशन कानून के जरिये से नहीं हो सकती हैं। इसके लिए लोगों का सहयोग लेना होगा और सामाजिक कार्यकर्त्ता जो इस काम में लगे हुए हैं उनको सरकार को पूरा समर्थन देना होगा। अगर उनकी पूरी मदद सरकार द्वारा की जायेगी तो नशाबन्दी को देश में लागू किया जा सकता है और हमारा देश भी उसी तरह से शक्तिशाली हो सकता है जिस तरह से चीन हो गया है और हमारे सामने एक मिसाल बन कर खड़ा हो गया है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं और आपको समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Venugopal. The time allotted to your party has already been exhausted by your friends. You may conclude in 5 or 6 minutes.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Other parties have taken three times their entitled time. Even the Janata Party has taken more time. It has not been strictly according to the party strength. He may be given some more time.

*SHRI VENUGOPAL GOUNDER (Wandiwash): Hon. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to express my views on the President's Address. At the very outset, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this discussion.

The President in his Adress has stated that the independence of judiciary would be secure in the hands of his Government. The President has also asserted that there will not

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Venugopal Gounder]

be political interference in the administration. He has mentioned that his Government attaches great importance to the purity of public life and practical and reliable safeguards through legislation are on the anvil. We welcome unreservedly and wholeheartedly these high-falutin and admirable democratic ethics expounded by our President. In fact, these are the cherished ideals of my party the All India Anna D.M.K. and our great leader Thiru M.G.R. has vowed himself to translate these ideals into administrative and public norms.

While referring to the claim of the President that his Government has restored the Courts to their prestine purity and has enabled them to regain their powers, I would like to say that 90 Commissions have been appointed and nearly 90 crores of public money have been squandered on them. With great fanfare such high judicial probe bodies are appointed and any amount of tax-payers' money is spent on them. I am sorry to say that neither these Commissions are honoured by the Government accepting and implementing their verdict nor the people are enabled to derive any benefit in view of their hard-earned money being spent on such Commissions. Even after the Commissions have proved beyond doubt that certain political leaders have committed malpractices and misused their official position for personal aggrandisement, it is unfortunate that not only no action has been taken against them but the very political leaders get rewarded with high public offices again. They are appointed as Ministers. Is this the way to respect the decisions of judicial bodies? After having spent people's money, as if to add insult to injury, their life and honour are entrusted to the care of the very same criminals. Is it not proper to demand that all of us, sitting on the Ruling and Opposition Benches, should ponder over the people's predicament living in this polluted environment?

I have no hesitation in saying that serious thought must be given before constituting such Inquiry Commissions. What happens when an Inquiry Commission gives one judgment and the general public give another judgment? For example, an Inquiry Commission has concluded beyond doubt that a certain public man has misused his office of power and also the trust reposed in him by the people. But the people give their verdict that he is an honest man. I want to know whose judgment will be honoured by this Government—the Inquiry Body's judgement or the people's. I would in particular refer to the Grover Commission—I am not pleading the cause of any political party by referring to this—which has stated that Shri Urs is guilty of the charge of misuse of power. But the people of Karnataka have elected him with greater majority than he had previously to rule the State. That means the people of the State have their hope in him and they have placed him on the high pedestal of Honesty and Justness. Now the Government at the Centre must be between the devil and deep sea. I would like to know whether the Central Government would respect the wishes of the people of Karnataka or the judgment of the Grover Commission. That is why I said initially that the Government must think twice before constituting commissions of inquiry. I would also say that there should not be any political considerations or political vendetta which should influence the appointment of such Commissions. In the matter of constituting inquiry commissions, political motivations must yield to a sense of impartiality and fair-play. In this matter there cannot be any room for double standards, especially when political personages are involved.

Sir, some people actively engaged in the public life of Tamil Nadu made certain allegations of misconduct and

misuse of power on the part of men in high offices. The Sarkaria Commission was constituted and irrefutable evidence was placed before the Commission. The Commission gave opportunity for the accused to contradict the allegations. Yet they did not avail of that opportunity. The Sarkaria Commission has given its Report proving beyond doubt that the allegations against the men in Office were true. This judgment is before all of us. Yet the Government has developed cold feet to the Report of Sarkaria Commission. No action has so far been taken against the proved offenders. I wonder how this Government is going to reconcile this contradiction between the judgment of the Commission and the judgment of the people. Secondly, political views should not be the criteria for constituting an inquiry Commission. Thirdly, when the duly constituted Commissions of Inquiry give their verdict, should there be any hesitation on the part of the Government to take required action on such a verdict?

Within the shortest time available to me, I will refer to certain other important issues. I would like to know what is the language policy of Janata Government. The people of Tamil Nadu are greately agitated on this question. The late-lamented Jawaharal Nehru solemnly assured the non-Hindi speaking people in the country that Hindi would not be imposed on them so long as they did not want it. I am pained to see that the assurance of Pandit Nehru has been violated by Janata Government. The Circulars and Communications from the Central Government to the States are sent in Hindi, especially to non-Hindi speaking States. We do not hate Hindi and we want Hindi to grow and assume national importance. Yet what do we see in this House? The hon. Members on the other side, whose proficiency in English and other languages can be verified from the University Degrees they have acquired, they insist on speaking in Hindi, even when they know that their own colleagues in the House do not understand that language. It seems that they are keen to kindle the passion of non-Hindi speaking people. It seems that they are intent on intensifying the hatred of non-speaking people towards Hindi. It seems that they are keen to exhibit their Hindi fanaticism and Hindi imperialism to the people of non-Hindi speaking States through the forum of this House. Does this mean that we in this House are not equal to the Hindi-speaking Members? Are we second-grade citizens of the country that we should submit to this humiliation of being unequal on the floor of this august house? I know English very well. I can talk freely and fluently in English. Just to retaliate I am speaking in Tamil. We have inherently no hatred, no animosity against any language including Hindi. We want to extend our hands of co-operation. Why do you spurn them by your snobbery? Why do you want to offend our susceptibilities by insisting on speaking in Hindi which we do not understand? Article 14 of the Constitution ensures equality before law for every one. Similarly, 14 languages of the country have been enshrined in the Constitution with the laudable objective of developing all the fourteen languages equally. I wonder why should Hindi alone grow at the cost of other languages. If you look at the financial statistics trotted out by the Government you will find enormous amounts have been spent in developing Hindi and only niggardly sums have been expanded on the growth of other national languages. I can say without fear of contradiction that Tamil has been treated flippantly by the Central Government and very little has been spent for its development. This partisan approach sows the seeds of regionalism in us. The behaviour of friends from northern States nurtures the tender plant of separatism. The attitude of the Centre allows it to grow a giant tree of resentment and anger. I say this with full sense of responsibility

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that the Central Government should bear this in mind before formulating and implementing its language policy.

18 hrs.

Coming now to the important questions of Centre-State relations, he founding fathers of our Constitution made it neither federal nor unitary—it was a mixture of both. Now over the years it has become purely unitary. Why should the States demand more powers? The principal reason that they are the nearest organisation to the people and they want to ensure expeditious development of the State. The State Government wants to be an effective instrument in the dispensation of social and economic justice. If the State wants to divide a district on the consideration of its economic viablity or if the State wants to add to a district the contiguous areas in the interest of economic development, it has to obtain the sanction of the Central Government. The permission of the Central Government is necessary even it a small hamlet is to be given a particular name.

The Central Planning Commission is not a creation of our Constitution. It has also no legal backing behind it. It is purely a body of bureaucrats. Yet it bosses over the revenues of the entire country. It is the final arbiter of even State plans. It is inexplicable to me why this Planning Commission should sit over the judgement of the duly elected State Governments and their Chief Ministers who know better the needs and requirements of thte States. The Planning Commission's Report must be discussed on the floor of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Venugopal, you conclude your speech.

SHRI VENUGOPAL GOUNDER: Is it not contrary to democratic ethics propounded by our President that a body created by the Central Government should sit over the duly elected State Governments, which reflect the hopes and aspirations of the people living in the States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow; Mr. Lakkappa will speak tomorrow and then Mr. Sathe.

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 3, 1978/Phalguna 12, 1899 (Saka)

GMGIPND—M—3756 L.S.—6-4-78—883.